INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL XVI NO 147. BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 19 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1928			
June	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
„	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21. „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
„	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
„	Malwa ..		10,986
7 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
„	Mantua ..		10,918
„	Naldera* ..		16,086
„	Ranpura ..		16,601
„	Razmak@ ..		10,602
Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
„	Narkunda x ..		16,502
„	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
„	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
„	Mooltan x ..		10,847
„	Ranchi ..		26,650
„	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
„	Maloja x ..		20,831
„	Razmak ..		10,602
„	Malwa * ..		10,986
„	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1929			
Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
„	Rajputana ..		16,568
„	Mantua * ..		10,918
„	Ranchi ..		16,650
Feb.	Narkund x ..		16,572
„	Ranpura ..		16,607
„	Morea * ..		10,953
„	Razmak ..		10,602
Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
„	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
„	Rawalpindi @		16,619
„	Delta Ex. ..		8,000
„	Rajputana ..		16,568
„	Maloja x ..		20,831
Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
„	Ranpura * ..		16,607
„	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
„	Naldera * ..		16,086

All salings are subject and alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA" 20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London	A. £80	B. £70	C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles	A. £72	B. £62	C. £56
2nd saloon to London	A. £54	B. £52	
2nd saloon to Marseilles	A. £50	B. £48.	

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
5th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
7th Dec.	Domala ..	5,141

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Moji Maru ..	3757	18th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th July	30th „
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Kitano Maru 28th June
Haruna Maru 12th July.
Kamo Maru 26th July

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Kashima Maru 27th June.
Hakone Maru 11th July.

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Shinyo Maru 10th July.
Siberia Maru 24th July.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
22nd June	Maloja ..	Colombo and	Australia.
5th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and	Japan.
29th „	†China ..	Straits & Japan.	
30th June	† Alipore ..	Straits, China &	Japan.
5th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits,	China and Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits,	China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and	Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits,	China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and	Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits,	China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and	Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON

1928.		
20th June	Khandala ..	East and South Africa
20th „	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
22nd „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for parienlars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office :—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. **Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.**
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 20,50,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,13,362/-

Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	12th June	20th June
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	5th July
*Tacoma Maru..	12th July	22nd „
Indus Maru ..	24th „	5th August

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCHES OF POETS, EDUCATIONISTS, PUBLICISTS, REFORMERS, MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

THIS is a companion volume to the Publishers' recent book of Sketches of **Eminent Mussalmans.** An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India. * * * * Once a negligible community both socially and numerically, Indian Christians have now attained a position of considerable influence and conscious strength. And the pick of them have shed lustre on the country in their several avocations. Indeed, the days are long gone by when to be a Christian was to be outlandish in spirit and in mode of life. Indian Christians now happily feel the country to be their own, quite as much as members of other communities; and in fact, some of their leaders have been in the vanguard of our struggle for political emancipation. * * * * It is hoped that this attempt to chronicle the lives and achievements of some noted Indian Christians will meet with the recognition it deserves.

CONTENTS.—Krishna Mohun Baneri, Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Prof. Ramachandra, Michael Madusudan Datta, Rev. W. T. Satthianadhan, Dr. Imad-ud-Din, Nehemiah Goreh, Kali Charan Banerjea, Pandita Ramabai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Narayan Vaman Tilak, Principal Susil Kumar Rudra, and Sadhu Sundar Singh.

With illustrations. Price Rs. three only. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22 1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hurnum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents :—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

"ATMASAKTI" DESHBANDHU NUMBER

will Reach

EVERY BENGALI HOME.

Advertisement in this issue will Surely Pay.

SIZE OF FULL PAGE 15" x 9".

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FULL PAGE ..	Rs. 50-0-0	QUARTER PAGE	Rs. 15-0-0
HALF PAGE ..	Rs. 27-0-0	SMALLER ADVTS.	Rs. 2-0-0 Per Inch.

Booking of Advertisement Closes on 23rd June, 1928.

Write to:—THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,

The "Forward" Publishing, Ltd.

19, British Indian Street, - - - - - CALCUTTA,

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

Nothing talks louder than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A RACQUET MARKER. Salary up to Rs. 150/- per mensem according to qualifications Must be of 1st Class Standard. Any one wishing to apply should come up immediately for one week trial to Alwar House, Mount Abu. Will be paid board and lodging as well as Railway fare provided, the Marker is of the 1st Class Standard.

A 30483

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, GENERAL CLERK, Canvassers, LADY TYPIST. Apply personally E. M. PATEL, No. 7, Anty Building, Slater Road, Grant Road.

A R988.

WANTED—A NURSE for the Kennedy Hospital. Pay up to Rs. 40 per mensem according to qualifications. Applications stating age, experience, &c., should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Cambay, before the end of June, 1928.

A 30513

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS for the sale of excellent Suitings, Shirtings, etc. For terms, apply to West Coast Weaving Estt., Cannanore. (Malabar).

A R985

HEAD MISTRESS WANTED—Graduate preferred for Billimora Tata Girls' School. Free furnished quarters. Apply early to Mr. NADIR TATA, Tata Mansion, Cumballa Hill with testimonials, etc.

A R980

WANTED. PERSONS desiring to earn Rs. 150/- monthly, through home industries. Apply immediately. INTER. UDWADA STATION.

A R973

WANTED—Capable AGENTS in Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar for the oldest Indian Life Assurance Company. Best terms. Apply to Box No. 2150 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R978

SITUATION VACANT.

WANED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—CENTRAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.

A R981

LOANS.

2500 LOAN granted without interest for ten years. Agents both sex wanted. Pay 50, 100, 200 or Commission. Enclose two annas stamps for particulars. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.

R R982

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—To know that the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. A large number of its students is employed in the various Engineering Departments of the different provinces of India. Apply for prospectus to the Principal,

M 30556

FOR SALE.

WHO KILLED KAKOMI.

No body. You can't do it. Not even the Dhobi. Get your Shikar Coats and Sports Coats, made from KAKOMI Khaki Drill. Unrivalled for rough wear. From Rs. 8|14|- each.

DON'T SAY . . . . !

—when you see another shirt "gone west", but make a resolve to buy KAKOMI Long Life Shirtings next time. In mauve, blue and black stripes. 31 inches wide at As. 9|6 per yard.

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD—

—that wears a crown! But easy lies the man who wears KAKOMI Pyjamas redly comfortable and serviceable sleeping wear—White Twill Rs. 4|12|- per suit; Rs. 28|- per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per suit; Rs. 34|- per half dozen.

RS. 3|6|- PER PAIR!

That's the price of KAKOMI Khaki Shorts. Probably the best value ever offered. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required).

Kakomi Manufactures embrace everything that can be made of cotton, and the name is a guarantee of real sound honest value. You can never really rely on unknown bazaar materials—and it costs you no more to buy KAKOMI.

Manufactured only by

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY,

CAWNPORE.

K. 2.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

Messrs. SHIVRAMDAS KEDIA & CO., are appointed agents of the NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (Motor Car and Accident Department) and are prepared to accept all classes of Insurance on behalf of the Company at favourable rates.

30516

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR WORKS in the construction of (1) Quarters for Nurses including sanitary fittings, etc., at Arthur Road Hospital and (2) An additional story over the existing Office of the Health Dept. Stables with sanitary fittings, etc., at Dadar, will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, the 26th June, 1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5|- for each work (non-returnable) by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 18th June, 1928.

30593

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "MOJI MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th June, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE RESIDENCY INDORE

IN the matter of an application from, MUSTT. RUKHMINIBAI, widow of Digambar Deshpande for the grant of a Succession Certificate under the Indian Succession Act, 1925, in respect of Rs. 4,070|3|8 and interest, deposited in the Military Bank, Rajputana Rifles, and in the Postal Savings Bank, Residency Indore by her deceased husband Digambar Deshpande, Clerk in the Rajputana Rifles, and the salary and allowance due to the deceased on the date of his death

APPLICATION NO. 43 OF 1928.

To,

(1) DATTA TARE TATYAJI DESHPANDE, lunatic, at present Lunatic Asylum, Poona.
(2) MAHADEO TATYAJI DESHPANDE, C|o Ordnance Officer, Bombay.
(3) BALWANT TATYAJI DESHPANDE, Shukrwar Pat, House No. 87, Poona.

WHEREAS Must. RUKHMINIBAI, widow of Digambar Deshpande has made an application to this Court for the grant of a Succession Certificate in respect of the amount detailed above, standing in the name of her deceased husband Digambar Deshpande.

Notice is therefore hereby given to you to appear in this Court personally or by duly authorised Agent or Pleader of this Court on the 13th July, 1928, at 2 p.m. to raise objection, if any, to the grant of the said application.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court, this 25th May, 1928.

Seal

(Sd.) MD. SHAFIULLAH,
Clerk of the Court,
Residency Indore, C. I.

30591

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OLD AND RARE BOOKS OF LITERATURE, ECONOMICS, ARTS MEDICINE AND LANGUAGES OF MESSRS. S. GOVIND & CO., BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS TOGETHER WITH THE GOODWILL AND FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Yeshwant K. Tandulkar, sole proprietor of Messrs. S. Govind & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 2 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at Sandhurst Road, opp. The Popular Pharmacy the following.

Very valuable and rare collections of books of Literature, Arts, Medicine, Languages, Commerce, Technics, Politics, Economics, Educational and General English works, and Religious, Medical and General Marathi Books. Also Bookcases, tables, chairs, show-cases, clock, cupboards, etc., etc.

The above will be sold either in one lot as a going concern with goodwill or in eparate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and the delivery of the goods to be taken by the 28th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquqidator of the Merchant Bank Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Bank's premises, of Khara Kuwa, Shaikh Memon Street Bank furniture such as large Godrej safe on stand, cup-board, clock, counters, chair's, benches, writing tables, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH DIAMONDS.

Under instructions of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal, and on account and at the risk of Rajkumar Sing Mookia of 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd June 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Pedhi of Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal at No. 211, 213, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, the undermentioned jewellery:—

1. One star set with small diamonds and a big pink diamond in the centre weighing about 24 Ratis.
2. One star set with small diamonds and an emerald in the centre weighing about 10 Ratis.
3. One star set with small diamonds and a ruby in the centre weighing about 14 Ratis.

The said jewellery can be seen at the aforesaid Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, at No. 14K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the office of the undersigned at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **AREKH & Co.**

Incorporated Certified Accountants.

Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax And Super Tax Experts

Telephone No. 24185.

Office: M. P. Baria Building, Sydney, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE AT JANJIRA CHAMBERS, WODEHOUSE ROAD, FORT, OPPOSITE THE HOTEL MAJESTIC.

PROPERTY OF A. E. WILLIAMS, ESQ., DEPUTY ENGINEER, G. I. P. R. AND OTHERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1928, at 2-30 pm. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address very valuable and handsome household furniture, some pieces by McKenzie, Roberts and Devji Canji, rich glass and porcelainware, best silverware, table and hall ornaments, brassware, table and wall clocks, Persian and English carpets, rich water colors and engravings, electric hall and table lamps and fans, Remington typewriter, iron safe on stand, English ice box, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiters, roll top writing tables, lady's writing desks, H. M. Voice Gramophone, sweet-toned piano, Chesterfield Jacobean and Derby drawing room suites, silver cabinets, book cases, bed-steads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas as also Indian carved and Jacobean furniture, purdahs, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

One "Gray" 4 cylinder Motor Car in perfect running order will be put up for sale at 3-30 p.m. on the premises and the car will be on view at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER—WEAKNESS OF WALL STREET—ABSENCE OF BUYERS—FUTURES 17 TO 15 POINTS LOWER.

New York, June 16

The New York futures market again ruled easy to-day partly due to favourable weather reports and partly due to weakness of Wall Street. There was notable absence of buying power as the professional element continues bearish on the contention that the late and unfavourable start of the new cotton crop has been made the most by bulls and fears of damage during summer months are groundless. As a matter of act there is substantial increase in the acreage particularly due to higher prices witnessed during last April and given favourable weather during growing season there is no reason why we shoud not have a large crop. Recent news regarding dry goods market are not encouraging and further curtailment of production is inevitable. On the other hand bulls are sanguine in their expectations that present weakness is purely due to weakness of the stock Exchange and has nothing to do with the strong fundamental situation. In a declining market, very often bullish factors are ignored and near the bottom, the market appears in a weak condition. Under present state of affairs we may remind that the law of premature causation is having undue influence on cotton prices and after a long period of favourable weather, the present trend of weather developments is assuming an unfavourable state and as soon as the effect of the bearish, boll weevil report is discounted, it is possible that prices may assume a hardening tendency, ultimately culminating in materially higher prices during summer months.

To-day the New York futures market at a decline of 1 point for October option and during 30 minutes prices declined 18 points on reports of favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street. Thereafter there was little recovery and with irregular narrow fluctuations the market closed at a net decline of 17 to 15 points. Spot prices declined 15 points to 21 cents.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 13 to 17 points. Spot prices were reduced by 13 points to 20.42c.

We think safe to lean on the bull side of the market and advise purchases on dips

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 16th inst. as under:—

"Crop Reports becoming more unfavourable. Weekly forecast indicates continuance of showery conditions coming week on Eastern and Central Belts. Favour purchase."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from American friends:—

Market weaker on liquidation precipitated by Bearish Boll-weevil report

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York friends Messrs. H. T. and Vose:

Cotton:—Possibly narrow market next few weeks but continued rains delaying crop and expect by late summer considerably higher.

Messrs Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:

October Highest 20.68 (at the opening) lowest 20.50 (10-39 a.m.)

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 16-6-28	8226000	12847000
,, Yesterday do	4000	7000
Exports to date do	7029000	10701000
Stock at Ports 8-6-28	1136000	1502000
,, Interior Towns do	523000	575000
,, Liverpool 8-6-28	907000	1340000
Visible Supply 8-6-28	3446000	4677000
Quantity in Sight do	13869000	18579000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 18.

The market has ruled steady and prices both Java Ready and Forward Sugar are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels:—

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16/2 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 11/2 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 9/9 per cwt F B H.

S S Pandit Rs. 9/12 per cwt. F B H.

S S Cohinoor Rs. 9/9 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment May Rs. 9/7-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment June Rs. 8/11-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July/Sept Rs. 8/11-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Octo/Dec Rs. 8/13-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Tone.—Steady.

LIVERPOOL.

NARROW STEADY MARKET—SPOT SALES 4,000 BALES. FUTURES 5 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, June 16

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 5 points and fluctuated within a narrow range. There was only small business and the market closed at a rise of 5 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 4 points to 11.43d per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire futures closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. The Egyptian ring was steady and closed at a rise of 8 points.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Liverpool Cables:—Both British and American trade somewhat better, but weather improving."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have re-received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

9-20 a.m.:—"Weather cooler; light rains Fort Worth, (Texas). Entire Belt partly cloudy"

American Mills takings from 1-8-27 to 15-6-28 6,670,000 bales.

Exports from America from 1-8-27 to 15-6-28 7,300,000 bales.

Stock at New York 87,000 bales.

Stock in the United States 1,489,000 bales.

World's visible supply.

American Cotton 3,253,000 bales.

World's takings of American Cotton from 1-7-27 to 15-6-28 11,084,000 bales.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) New York cables:—Textiles continue poor, further curtailing seems inevitable. Markets steady on unfavourable rains and increasing reports of boll-weevil. Advise buying on all breaks.

(2) Boll-weevil report considered bearish.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Crop reports becoming unfavourable Chances market advancing.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, June 16.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Bales.
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	395,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	271,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	237,000
Total Afloat	158,000
Amtrican Cotton Afloat	49,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	34,000
Total World Spinners Takings of American Cotton	282,000
Great Britain Takings	41,000
U.S.A. and Canada Takings	105,000
Continent, etc Takings	97,000

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, June 18.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Khadi.	
Textile	... 0 12 0
Century	... 0 12 0
Jecob	... 0 12 0
Toyo potdar	... 0 12 0
Moon	... 0 12 0
Long Cloth (full weight) 34/40 In.	
Standard	... 0 15 9
Century 91-1/2—92-1/2	... 0 15 0
Century 6404—8705	0 15 6
Fazal (Mahal)	... 0 15 6
Phoenix	... 1 0 0
Pahaney (Phoolmala)	... 0 15 3
Manekji (Patangia)	... 0 15 3
Daud Sahib	... 0 15 0
Ganga Ghat	... 0 15 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202—5303.	
Rachael Mill	... 1 0 0
Dinshaw Gaumukh	... 0 15 0
Long Cloth by Quality.	
Swan Finaly	... 1 0 0
Gold Mohor	... 0 15 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34—42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant)	... 0 14 9
Century (Bugle)	... 0 14 9
Appollo (Pyala)	... 0 14 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	... 0 14 6
Sakuntla	... 0 15 0
Manekji (Kunda)	... 0 14 3
Globe	... 0 14 9
Rachael	... 0 14 6
Dinshaw Maharaja	... 0 11 6
Maher	... 0 15 0
Kachhwa	... 0 14 9
Lepad.	
Spring	... 0 14 6
Textile	... 0 14 6
Century	... 0 14 3
Dhooties 7 8 9 Yards.	
Century	... 1 0 0
Mun Mill	... 1 0 6
Dhooties 10 Yard.	Rs. a. p.
Spring (balance)	... 0 15 6
Century	... 0 15 0
Jecob	... 1 0 0
Mun Mill	... 0 15 6
	Per Price. Rs. a. p.
1386 Tata	... 2 11 0
Markin Japan.	
4488	... 13 4 0
3810	... 11 5 0
9898	... 11 4 0
9797	... 9 12 0
44000	... 9 12 0
Black Check.	
5800 Sholapur	... 9 12 0
Gabrun No. 512.	
Salita	
	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Century	... 0 14 0
Spring (Merchant)	... 0 14 3
	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
	Rs. a. p.
	Rs. a. p.

BOMBAY

GENERAL BUYING—FIRM LIVERPOOL —CLOSED FIRM—

Bombay, June 18

Following a decline of 17 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 338/8 for Broach J/A. delivery. There was scattered buying by commission firms and firm Liverpool opening advices hardened prices to Rs. 389/12. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A.	389/8
Broach A/M.	397
Oomra July	357
Oomra D/J.	364
Bengal July	329
Bengal D/J.	330

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 18.

The forward market rules firm on further improvement of Liverpool. Prices opened for Broach July/Aug at Rs. 389/14 and improved to Rs. 390/6. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach July/Aug	.....	390	4 0
Broach Apl/May	.....	398	4 0
Oomra July	.....	357	0 0
Oomra Dec/Jan	.....	365	8 0
Bengal July	.....	330	0 0
Bengal Dec/Jan	.....	330	8 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 18.

June	234.50+0.10
September	240.70+0.30
December	242.50+0.20

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 18.

	Ready Red leaiy	Ready average
Bengal	340	...
Bengal Fine	335	325
Bengal F.G.	330	320
Singh-Punjab Fine	335	325
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	330	320
Wardha-Hingt Fine	380	370
Nagpur Fine	380	370
Yeotmal Fine	375	360
Arvi Fine	375	360
Amraoti Fine	365	340
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	360/2	340
Mulkapur Fine	350/2	330/35
Khandesh Fine	345/48	325
Muthia Fine	...	310/15
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	380	...
Purna F.G.G.S.	345	335
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	...	335
Indore/Ujjain Fine	365	355
Burwah Sanavad Fine	350/55	345
Surat	465	...
Navsari	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	395	.....
Broach Fine	405	.....
Westerns M.G.	385/90	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	465/70	.....
Miraj/Sangli	405	.....
Compta Good	405/15	.....
Dhollera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 18.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 16-6-28	14th June This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,647	674,608	316,261
Japan & China	4,955	1,083,434	1,330,814
Coast Ports		23,475	20,635
Up-country by Rail		70,507	118,539
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		417,59	23,982
Total	7,602	1,893,783	1,810,222

BULLION MARKET

SILVER.

Bombay, June 18.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

London Ready	.....	27	5 0
London Forwar d	.....	27	3 0
American Cent	.....	60	2 0
China Opening	.....	2	8 9
China Closing	.....	2	8 6
Ready	.....	61	11 0

	Op.	High.	Lo.
Ashad	62/1	62/2	61/9
Tejimundi	/15/-		
Sawan	62/1	62/2	61/9
Tejimundi	1/10		

GOLD.

Ready	.....	21	5 9
Ashad	.....	21	7 0
Sawan	.....	21	7 6
National City	.....	21	8 6
Narandas Manordas	.....	21	8 0

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. India and China bought. China sold. Buyers satisfied. India was a large buyer at lower rate.

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 18.

Bengal Dec/Jan	332
Bengal Jul y	332
Broach Apl/May	397
Broach July/Aug	390
Oomra Dec/Jan	364
Oomra July	357

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	354	347	340	333	325
S./P.	352	345	338	331	323
Rajputana	354	347	340	333	325
Broach		409	404	394	387
S./D.		402	397	392	387
P./A.		419	419	407	399
K./V.		397	394	389	382
Dholera		395	392	387	380
Kalajin		395	392	387	380
Cutch			404	399	392
Surat		456	451	446	441
Rajpipla		452	447	442	437
Navsari		476	471	466	461
Oomra No. 3	376	369	362	352	
C.P No. 1	402	395	388	378	
C P No. 2	389	382	375	365	
Khandesh		358	348	338	328
Muthia			338	328	318
Southern		391	386	381	376
Comptah			417	407	397

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, June 18.

100	H. Rambhagat	Aurangabad	318
100	Forbes & Co.	Ellichpur	369
200	Ralli Bros.	Aurangabad	325
100	H. Nenshi & Co.	Shegaon	321
100	Toyomankwa	Kampala	635
100	Jetha Devji & Co.	Warangal	296
100	Volkart Bros.	Purna	287
100	Do.	Ellichpur	352
100	Langli & Co.	Jaora	335
100	Volkart Bros.	Khandesh	285
100	Habib Sons	Bijapur	361
100	Forbes & Co.	Berar	321
100	Japan T. & Co.	Khirakiya	347
100	Ralli Bros.	Comptah	405
100	H. Rambhagat	Nagar	320
100	Langli & Co.	Sailu	344

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsear, June 16.

Wheat Ready	4/2 4/8
Wheat Hard	4/4/6
Wheat Assuj	4/10/3
Gram Ready	3/11 3/12
Gram Sawan	3/12/6
Gram Bhadon	3/14/6
Gram Assuj	4/0/16
Barley Ready	3/1/6
Barley Assuj	3/5/6
Rapeseed Ready	7/4 7/12
Rapeseed Bhadon	7/12

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES APRIL 1928.

The supplement to the Indian Trade Journal issued on the 7th instant states that during the month of April, 1928, 43 companies, limited by shares, were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1,52 lakhs, as against 55 companies with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1,65 lakhs in the preceding month and 41 companies and Rs. 1,85 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 16 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 15 lakhs, Bombay for 10 companies with 72 lakhs and Burma for one company with 40 lakhs. The largest flotation in April was the Eastern Airways, Bombay, with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Fourteen companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 2,92 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of April, 1928. Eleven companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 22 lakhs that were in liquidation before 1st April, 1928, were finally dissolved during the month of April, 1928.

There was a net decrease of about Rs. 7 lakhs in the authorised capital of existing joint stock companies in India in the month of April, 1928.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

FIRM BUYING IN TATA STEELS

MILL SHARES STEADY

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, June 18.

Cotton Mill Shares opened with Bombay Dyeing at Rs. 892/8 Fazal at Rs. 856/4, Pearl at Rs. 560 and Century at Rs. 406/4. There was good enquiry for Pearl Shares to-day which had a sympathetic effect on other shares Prices showed a small rise when Dyeing was quoted Rs. 896/4, met little selling causing a setback of Rs. 2/8 but again recovered and closed at Rs. 895/- Pearl was done at Rs. 565/- Fazal was steady at Rs. 861/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 281/4 and Ordinary opened at Rs. 77/4. There was scattered selling at the opening which was well absorbed by short covering. At this level there was good demand for ordinary shares from bulls and buying of about two thousand Shares readily hardened prices when Defd. was quoted Rs. 292/8 and Ordinary at Rs. 79/4. The improvement was well maintained upto the close. Indian Cement was firm on short covering. Other scrips ruled steady.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928.)

Bombay, June 18

Paid up.	Closing rates, Rs
100 Ahmed Advance	 375
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	..... 312|8
2200 Bombay Dyeing	895
200 Fazulbhoy	861/4
250 Century	411/4
100 Central India	500
500 Central India Pref.	487/8
100 Colaba Land	120
100 Coorla	..... 167|8
100 Crescent	160
250 Currim	190
500 David	 240
250 Dawn	 575
200 Edward Sassoon	93/12
10 E D Sassoon	0/14/0
100 Elphinsone	16
50 Finlay	120
1000 F. Petit	 3254
100 Globe	25
100 Gokak	120
100 Indian Bleaching	248/12
25 Central	26/4
100 Indore Malwa	368/2
250 Jamshed Mfg.	..... 37/8
50 Kastoorchand	15/12
100 Khatau	..... 87/8
100 Kohinoor	246/4
100 Laxmi Cotton	6800
100 Madhavrao Scd.	nil
100 Madhowji	90
100 Manekji Petit	1,500
100 Meyer Sassoon	..... 81|4
100 Morarji	1550
200 New Great	257/8
100 New City	110
200 Pearls	568/8
100 Phoenix	383/12
200 Pabaney	248/12
100 Sholapur	6800
2500 Simplex	136/4
50 Swan	120
100 Swadeshi	487/8
500 Tata Mill	62/8
500 Vishnu Cotton	2775

BANKS.

500 Imperial	1505
125 Imperial	373/12
50 India	94
£5 Eastern	93/8
£12-1|2 National Bank	..... £52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahd. Prantij	902/8
100 Amritsar Patti	 138
100 Cen. Prov. Ry.	101
100 Dhond Baramati	100
100 Guzerat Ry.	 91
100 Hoshiarpur	..... 97|8
100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	 95
90 Mandhra Bhon	 77
100 Sara Sirajgunj	 97
100 Sialkote	 102
100 Sindh Lt. Ry.	 140
100 Upper Sindh	..... 88|8
500 Tapti Valley	707/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	 116
100 Andhra Valley	728/12
100 Alcock	390
125 B. Burma	827/8
50 B. Burma No. 1	297/8
10 Br. India Insurance	 7
50 B. Tramway	158/2
50 B. Tramway Pref	94/8
2250 Bombay Steam	281/4
50 Bombay Telephone	50
10 Bundi Cement	24/12
200 Indian Cement	365
10 Central India Mining	17/8
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy	4/8
sh. 2 Do. Defd.	1/4
100 Katni Ordinary	267/8
50 Katni Deferred	1000
25 New India Insur	20
10 Punjab P. Cement Ord	15/12
10 ,, ,, Pref.	..... 12|8
50 Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	92
10 Shivrajpur	37/8
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	79/4
30 Tata Iron Deferred	292/8
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	140
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	94
100 Tata Hydro	1115
100 Tata Oil	37
100 Tata Power Ord	536/4
1000 Tata Power Pref.	 925
15 Scindia Steam	13/6

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 18.

3-1/2 per cent due Rupee paper Rs. 75-9.

4 per cent due 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent due 1934-37 Loan Rs. 93-12.

4 per cent due 1160-70 Loan Rs. 88.

5 per cent due 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 100-1.

5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 101-2.

5 per cent due 1933 Loan (Tax Free Rs. 102-4.

5 per cent due 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 106-8.

5 1/2 per cent due 1928 War Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 105-2.

6 per cent due 1930 Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 102-14.

6 per cent due 1931 Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 104-2.

6 per cent due 1932 Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 105-10.

6 1/2 per cent due 1935 B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 111.

4 per cent due 1974 Port Trust Rs. 85-4.

4 per cent due 1974 Municipal Rs. 84-4.

4 per cent due 1974 Improvement Trust Rs. 84-4.

6 per cent due 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 111.

6 per cent due 1929-49 Municipal Rs. 101-4.

Forward Rates 3rd July Settlement.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/9/6. 1945-55 Rs. 106-9.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 18.

3 months 3 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 3 15/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 to 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/4 per cent.
Three months 4-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 18.

Castorseed September delivery opening Rs. 52/3; highest Rs. 52/6/6; closing Rs. 52/3/6.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/10/6; highest Rs. 4/10/9; closing Rs. 4/10/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 57/8; highest Rs. 57/9; lowest Rs. 57/4/6, closnig 57/6.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 18.
Sinec 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	17	304,154	312,225
Central India	405	292,886	291,982
Barsi & Nagar	767	309,734	196,371
Hyderabad-Gaorani		115,693	68,237
Berar	502	729,301	561,947
Central Provinces	461	303,048	227,363
Total Oomras	2,150	2,045,766	1,658,125
Dholera	3,242	279,005	174,769
N.-W. Provinces		64,228	57,276
Rajputana	248	51,499	52,123
Sind-Punjab		136,138	114,697
Broach	218	266,155	236,809
Coompta & Dharwar	929	118,859	114,751
Westerns-Northerns	585	39,859	55,787
Cocoanada		7	404
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		32,345	26,861
Persian		4,814	4,094
American	3,580	84,373	276,474
Egyptian and African	776	66,403	75,811
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		69	252
Total	10,728	3,189,520	2,848,228

MR. HAJI'S BILL

WILL IT MEAN RISE IN FREIGHTS?

FEAR OF CALCUTTA PORT TRUST

CALCUTTA, June 15.

Opinion on Mr. Haji's Bill for the reservation of Coastal Traffic to Indian vessels in the Calcutta Port Trust has diverged on racial lines, the Indian minority supporting the Bill, and the European Commissioners who form a majority opposing it. The Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust has addressed a draft letter to the Bengal Government on the subject. He says that "the Commissioners as a body are not concerned with the ownership of the ships which trade to the port. Their only interest in a matter of this kind is the probable effect on trade and they have regarded the question entirely from this point of view." He then analyses certain clauses of the Bill, after which he proceeds.

"IMPRACTICABLE."

The Commissioners consider that the Bill in its present form is an impracticable one, but the question remains whether a practical scheme, which achieved the object of the Bill, namely, to provide for the compulsory employment of Indian tonnage on the coastal traffic of India would necessarily be detrimental to the interests of the port. They think the reply must be in the affirmative for the following reasons:—

(1) There would certainly at times, be a shortage of shipping.

(2) The lack of competition would almost inevitably mean a rise in freights.

(3) There would be waste in the use of foreign tonnage.

INDIAN TONNAGE.

"For the above reasons the Commissioners would be opposed to any scheme for the compulsory employment of Indian tonnage in the coastal traffic of India. They would be equally opposed to any scheme for the reservation of the traffic in favour of any other section of shipping as any restrictions on the freedom of Indian ports must, in their opinion result in a less complete and a more costly service. The Commissioners are entirely in favour of the ulterior object of the Mover of the Bill, namely the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine, because any movement which would result in increased competition of a healthy nature for the shipping traffic of the continent of India whether coastal or foreign would be beneficial to trade. Their objections relate entirely to the means by which the Mover proposes to encourage the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine.

REPLY TO CHAIRMAN OF PORT TRUST.

Every point raised in the letter is answered by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, an Indian Commissioner in the reply he has addressed to the Chairman, Calcutta Port Trust. He says:—

With reference to your draft reply to the Government of Bengal, regarding Mr. Haji's Bill to reserve the coastal traffic of India to Indian vessels. I should like in order to avoid any room for future ambiguity to put in form my considered views on the lines I pursued in the meeting of the Finance Committeee.

Regarding the remarks which have been made in the earlier part of your note on the various clauses of the Bill I have refrained from examining them as I am sure that once the main principles are agreed on such errors and other shortcomings can be remedied later during the various stages in the Legislation in which an increasingly well-informed and clarified opinion will doubtless be brought to bear on the question. I have, however to add that ten years' programme, instead of the five years' programme, contemplated in Section 9 of the Bill would be better able to achieve its object without causing any kind of inconvenience or dislocation during the change. It is on this basis that I proceeded to answer the contentions raised in Para 4 and the subsequent portions of your draft reply.

The first reason on which you contend that "the compulsory employment of Indian tonnage would necessarily be detrimental to the interests of the port" is that there would certainly at times be a shortage of shipping." You seem to be under the belief that it would necessarily be uneconomical for Indian enterprise to provide ships both for the busy as well as the slack seasons, and that any attempt to do it would involve the shipping being run on other lines than that of a business proposition. In the first place it is at best an open question whether there is a such a disparity between the demands of the slack season and those of the busy season. Mr. Narottam Morarji has established on the basis of the figure relating to the principal ports of 1923-24 and 1924-25 that taking into account all the sailings of the ships engaged in the coastal trade there is no serious difference betyeen one half year and another. He has also demonstrated the very small part that the "tramp plays in the carrying trade of the Indian coast. Even assuming that the difference is considerable, the Indian ships can engage in the ocean trade to Java and other places. At times of excessively heavy demand there should be no difficulty in chartering foreign ships as the Bill does not preclude the Indian companies from taking such a step. The tonnage of the world's mercantile marine has increased by 50 per cent over that of the prewar level. Under such circumstances chartering of non-Indian vessels by Indian companies should not be an uneconomic proposition. There is, therefore, little reason to suppose that under the conditions brought about by the Bill the demand for shipping will not be met by substantially the same means and methods as it is now

THE ONLY QUESTION.

The only question would be whether Indian enterprise and capital will seize the chance that is offered. It has been estimated by a prominent Indian economist that the average requirements of the Indian coastal trade demand about 100 vessels of 6,000 tons each. A different authority has estimated that for the complete indianisation of the coastal trade a capital outlay of Rs. 16-1/2 crores would be sufficient. In a ten yearly programme the annual requirement of new capital would be only Rs. 1.65 crores and the conditions of security which would obtain when the Bill is passed into law can be expected to attract that amount every year.

Already Indian owned vessels carry 13 per cent of the coastal traffic and this provides a good start for the desired transformation. It is agreed on all hands that the equipment and management of a vessel is so simple compared, for instance to that of a railway that there is a great scope in the shipping trade for companies with comparatively small resources.

There is further no reason for apprehending a shortage of shipping during the transition. During the period of ten years which I postulate only a tenth of the existing vessels will be disqualified annually, and the other foregn vessels would be free to take their part in the trade. Besides many of the foreign companies may also be reasonably expected to register auxiliary companies with rupee capital. There would thus be no dearth either of capital or talent or enterprise

"RISE IN FREIGHTS"?

Your next contention is that "the lack of competition would inevitably mean a rise in freights." I must point out in the first place that even under unrestricted conditions by means of 'deferred rebate system' formation of shipping rings and conferences the rates can be kept up above the competitive levels. As a matter of fact the coastal freight of India is in many cases higher than oceanic freights. These monopolistic features are already in existence and accentuation of these features under a restriction scheme, is in my opinion highly unlikely. And I am sorry that you have not pointed out how the Bill would bring about either in the transitional or the final stages, the cessation of competitive conditions or the rise of 'monopolistic conditions.

With reference to the idea containd in your draft reply emphasising the necessity of viewing the question only from the point of view of the Port, there can indeed be no gainsaying that as Commissioners our prime object should be to gauge the probable effect of every proposed measure on the position of the Port Trust. In my examination to the question, I have found that there is no point of view which as a public man would feel compelled to take and which as Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta we should feel called upon to push to the background. Your own note has dealt with the question only from a general point of view.

A 10-YEAR PROGRAMME.

I have however thought it necessary to provide for a ten-year instead of a five-year programme in order to avoid any contingency of the financial position of the Port being affected by any sudden change such as the five year programme might possibly involve. I must emphasise that the port's coastal traffic is only 20 to 25 per cent of its total tonnage and the changes resulting from the new legislation would thus be of very little moment. On the other hand the issues involved in the Bill are of such importance for the ultimate benefit of the port that a slight adverse effect if any, on its immediate interest, should not be grudged. The advantages resulting from the possession of a national mercantile marine are too well-known. The increase in the prosperity and trade of the country cannot but reflect itself as an immediate consequence on the financial position of the Port.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN KURLA.

PLEA FOR ELECTION OF NON-BRAHMIN CANDIDATES

Mr. P. S. Kulkarni, the Secretaray of the Election Propaganda Committee of the Non-Brahmin Association writes —

Under the auspices of the above Association a public meeting was held on Thursday last in the Jamatkhana Hall, Kurla, under the presidentship of Dr. R. G. Pradhan for deliberation on the subject of "The Municipal voters and their duty". Mr. Dinkerrao Javalkar, Edifor of "Kaiwari" was the principal speaker. He urged on the voters the necessity of discrimination about the abilities of the respective candidates, the civic career and the public good underlying their respective characters. In dealing with these points he, according to his information, impressed on the audience the desirability of ignoring the old members whose careers had unfortunately proved to be barren of any civic good to the town, who had lost confidence of the public and who had to claim return in the Municipality simply as monopolists. The speaker who is the leader of the non Brahmin movements, invoked the assurance of the non-Bramin classes at Kurla both as a matter of right and courtesy to exercise the franchise followed to them solely through the efforts of this Association and the favour of the Commissioner of the Province), rightly in favour of the candidates of this Association who were vigilant towards the causes of the masses. The speaker further added that Kurla being the centre of the non Brahmin masses, it was for it alone to move forward with a lesson of the non-Brahmin gospel in its neighbouring locality.

Thereafter Messrs. Kulkarni and Godse spoke suitable to the occasion.

A resolution was then put up by Mr. Kulkarni that the President of the meeting should recommend a proposal to the Government for getting one of the reserved seats in favour of Mr. Yeshwantrao Godse as a true representative of the Labour classes.

After summing up by the President, the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the speaker and the Chair.

RAILWAY WORKERS' STRIKE COUNCIL

DETERMINED UPON FIGHTING THE ISSUE

A special urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the G.I.P. Railway Workers was held on Saturday evening at Shetye Building under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala. As the situation was grave, all the representatives were present. After two hours' discussions it was resolved to form a Strike Council consisting of 3 outsiders and 3 workers, under the leadership of Mr. Jhabvala to take necessary measures to see that the men's long-standing grievances were redressed in the following matters:—(1) medical examination, (2) minimum living wage, (3) leave for holidays with pay, (4) legitimate increase.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following further resolutions were also passed and communicated to the Agent:—

(1) This meeting of the Managing Committee of the G.I.P. Railway Workmen's Union deeply resents the action of the Agent in not communicating to the Union authorities about the appointment of Liosan Officer and in attempting to discredit the Union in spite of officially recognising the same and giving repeated assurances to the Union that he would work in conjection and consultation with the Union, (2) this meeting calls upon all the workers of the workshops not to approach the Liosan Officer as suggested by the Chief Mechanical Engineer in his notice dated the 12th inst. but to give all complaints, individual or general to the Union authorities who alone will represent all the grievances of the men to the Management, (3) this meeting calls upon the Agent to immediately amend his action in disregarding the recognised Union, this being not the first time he has done so.

It may be interesting to note that the Agent has left for Simla to consult the Railway Board on the gravity of the situation.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' ULTIMATTUM

SERIES OF MEETINGS.

The resolution regarding medical examination was passed by the G. I. P. Railway workers at Matunga on the 11th inst. With a view to explain the resolution as well as making proper preparations for carrying out the same the following meetings have been arranged by the Men's Union.

19th June, '28 at 5-30 p.m., Near Shani's temple, Dongri Road.

20th June, '28 at 6 p.m., Shankerrao's wadi, Kalyan.

21st June '28 and 22nd June, '28 at 6 p.m., Wadekar's Bungalow, Lonavla.

EARLY MARRIAGE A CURSE

ANDHERI WOMEN'S SUPPORT TO SARDA BILL

Under the auspices of the Andheri and Versoa Citizens' Association and Youth League a public meeting of ladies was held last Friday to give their support to the Sarda Bill. Mrs. Ratanben Mehta presided.

In a lucid speech Miss Mitan Tata explained the objects of the Bill and how it was likely to help the Hindu Society. She deplored early marriages and the ruin same cause to young women. She thought the new Bill was in the right direction.

Mrs. Madurka J. Mehta moved a resolution supporting the Sarda Bill and declared that she would prefer the age limit to be raised to 16 for girls and 21 for boys.

The resolution after having been seconded Mrs. Ratanben said that early marriages were a curse; they ruined the constitution of young wives and it was absolutely desirable that they might be stopped.

The meeting dispersed late in the evening.

MANUFACTURING CO-OPERATION

WOMEN PROTEST AGAINST DR M. LAKSHMI'S ACTION

Thus the Seachlight:—

Apropos Dr. Muthulakshmi's acceptance of a seat on the Auxiliary Education Committee, the following throws a flood of lurid light on the circumstances in which this lady was evidently coerced into doing so.

The Women's Indian Association is contemplating disciplinary action against Dr. Muthulakshmi for accepting a place on the Auxiliary Education Committee. The Secretary, Mrs. Patwardhan, in a statement to the press says that the executive of the Association was not consulted and Dr. Muthulakshmi's action is likely to compromise its position. She is, therefore, circularizing the members of the executive to decide what action should be taken to prevent a misunderstanding.

It is understood that the "Governor exercised strong pressure practically compelling her to accept membership of the committee. Dr. Muthulakshmi's husband is an officer in the subordinate medical service and I am reliably informed that the wife of the surgeon-general called on Dr. Muthulakshmi when she was ill and induced her to consent to serve on the committee." (quotations ours.)

Here is an enlivening commentary on the much-boomed evidence of co-operation with the Comomission dwelt upon with such gusto by Birkenhead and Co. It is thus that co-operation is manufactured.

WEEKLY COTTON PRESS RETURNS

The following statement of Cotton pressed in Ind a for the week ending 1st instant is issued by the Departments of Commercial intelligence and Statistics, India:—

INDIAN STATES.

State.	No. of bales pressed. During the week.
Baroda	3,110
Rajputana States:—	
Jaipur	188
Central India States:—	
Ratlam	368
Bombay States:—	
Idar	114
Parbandar	612
Total	4,392

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Variety of cotton.	No. of bales pressed. During the week.
Tinnevellies	4,770
Salems	412
Cambodias	2,991
Northerns and Westerns	5,225
Cocanadas	1,249
Total	14,647

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 18.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 18th June, 1928, Colaba Point 0.00, Fort 0.02, J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 19.94, Fort 20.84, J. J. Hospital 17.36.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 3.38, Fort. 2.46, J. J. Hospital 2.09.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 21.12, Fort 21.13, J. Hospital 18.18.

ALL INDIA RAIN FALL

DEPRESSION OVER SOUTH BENGAL

BOMBAY MONSOON CONTINUES FEEBLE

POONA, June 18.

The depression over South Bengal remains deep and is slowly moving westwards. The Bombay monsoon continues to be feeble.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Central India East and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces East, Coorg and Madras Coast North. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Kashmir and Hyderabad South.

Chief amounts are.—Victoria point three inches; Mergui and Tavoy five; Amherst Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu and Bhamo one; Tezpur one and a half; Akyab two; Tezpur a half; Cox Bazaar, Calcutta, Hukitola and Darjeeling one and a half; Burdwan, Balassore, Sambalpore and Darbhanga two; Ratnagiri, Mangalore; Calicut and Cochin a half and Nellore quarter.

Forecast. An increase in Bihar and Orissa and East Central Provinces.

Earthquake report.—An Earthquake shock of severe intensity at its origin about 8,100 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at nine hours nine minutes yesterday.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The Bombay monsoon continues to be feeble. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and local in the Central Provinces East, Coorg and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in Hyderabad South. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, Gujarat and the Central Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab, the south United Provinces, Central India, the west Central Provinces and the Konkan. Temperatures were above normal in the south of the United Provinces and the west of the Central Provinces. Jacobabad recorded the highest maximum temperature of 118 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Ins.
Mainpuri	0.02
Bikaner	0.04
Raipur	0.55
Marmugao	0.05
Hyderabad	0.30
Mangalore	0.49
Calicut	0.67
Cochin	0.42
Trivandrum	0.03
Madras	0.01
BOMBAY.	
Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.	
Colaba Observatory	0.00
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date (10.78 ins. above normal).	19.94
St. George's Hospital	0.02
J. J. Hospital	0.00
Maximum temperature 90 deg. (2 deg. above normal).	
Minimum temperature 81 deg. (3 deg. above normal).	

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of severe intensity at its origin about 9,100 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 9 hrs. 9 mts. yesterday (I. S. T.).

HOLF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS 18TH JUNE 1928.

Province or District	Station.	Since last telegram. In. cts.
Baroda,	Baroda	0 00
Broach,	Broach	0 00
Nasik,	Nasik	0 11
East Khandesh,	Jalgaon	0 00
Hyderabad,	Parbhani	3 64
Deccan,	Nanded	0 04
Dharwar,	Gadag	0 00
Central Provinces,	Betul	0 00

Province or District.	Station.	Total, 1st June to date. In. cts.
Baroda,	Baroda	5 33
Broach,	Broach	4 08
Nasik,	Nasik	0 86
East Khandesh,	Jalgaon	0 50
Hyderabad,	Parbhani	3 64
Deccan,	Nanded	5 61
Dharwar,	Gadag	1 25
Central Provinces,	Betul	4 04

Province or District.	Station.	Annual normal. In. cts.
Baroda,	Baroda	31 60
Broach,	Broach	39 69
Nasik,	Nasik	29 95
East Khandesh,	Jalgaon	29 94
Hyderabad,	Parbhani	31 75
Deccan,	Nanded	38 30
Dharwar,	Gadag	25 04
Central Provinces,	Betul	43 88

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 18th June, 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 dez. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.750 inches (.086 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) .707 inches (.112 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.006.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.9 degrees (2.4 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.3 degrees (2.4 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. N. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 228 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00.

Total rainfall during the month 19.94.

Total rainfall during the year 19.95.

Earthquake shock:—An earthquake shock of severe intensity at its origin about 9,100 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 9 hrs. 9 mts. yesterday (I. S. T.).

DEFENSIVE COTTON CROP

PURCHASES STRONGLY FAVOURED

MESSRS. LANGLEY AND CO'S VIEWS

Bombay, June 18.

AMERICANS:

Almost entirely owing to weakness on Wall Street, cotton prices in the New York Market, net over the week lost about 15 points.

For some time, owing to the extreme point to which speculation had been carried in America the position in the principal Stock Market had been precarious and on the first signs of a desire on the part of Finance Houses to restrict speculative credits it was inevitable that fairly general liquidation must follow. The exact significance of the revulsion in feeling is a little difficult to assess as, during the "weather months" a considerable amount of speculative support for cotton comes from outside sources. It is well to recognise at once that a reduce setback in the more speculative industrials favoured in Wall Street must reduce potential support for cotton, but we are of the opinion that this factor is more than offset by the advantage of the recent forced liquidation of many of the outside long interests which went into the cotton market during April. The immediate gain to the technical position is definite while the potential loss of support later is problematical.

The weather during the week has been unfavourable over the greater part of the Belt. Rains in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, East Texas and Oklahoma were sufficient not only to retard crop progress but also delayed field work and fair warm weather is urgently needed. Additionally, and in spite of conflicting Government statements on the subject, private reports indicate increasing boll-weevil infestation while South Texas reports a rapid increase in weevil damage. Meanwhile it is but mid June—and, except in forced areas, there are no bolls. Astonishing insect though the weevil is, he labours under a handicap until the plant is a little more mature. Nevertheless with the present accounts of grassy fields and excessive rains, July and August should see the weevil entirely satisfied with his surroundings—unless meanwhile there is a very definite change in weather conditions The crop is more than ever, in our opinion, on the defensive.

Regarding off-take, the figures we give below are a fair indication of a well-maintained demand and reduced supplies:

Consumption in U.S.

	Lint.	Linters.
April	525,600	58,000
May	578,000	62,000
Exports. U. S. Mill Stocks.		
April	485,000	1,508,000
May	591,000	1,331,000
N. Y. Stock.		
Last Week	91,000	
This Week	87,000	
U. S. Stock.		
Last Week	1,659,000	
This Week	1,489,000	
World's Visible Supply.		
Last Week	3,446,000	
This Week	3,253,000	

The stock in the U. S. (Ports and Interior Towns, but excluding Mill stocks) is only 239,000 greater than stocks held in the port of Bombay.

To venture an opinion as to whether American markets on the coming week will be a few points higher or lower is impossible, but for operations on a more distant view we strongly favour purchases at present levels and on all recessions.

BOMBAY.

In spite of a favourable start for the monsoon the undertone in the local market has been extremely good, and net over the week prices are about unchanged.

In spite of large stocks, very indifferent export demand and the continuance of the local mill strike there is a marked absence of any pressure to sell. Bear factors during the last few months have been well discounted and the recent action of the market indicates a marked redness to respond to stimulus from the American side. The outlook for low grade cotton should not be confused with that for hedge contracts and for long shut operations we favour purchases, particularly in easier markets.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

BENGAL CLUB.

The entry of the Indian Foot Ball League is open till 23rd June, 1928, and after that no entry will be accepted. Any Indian foot ball team willing to enter in the above League may submit the entrance fee to the Sports Secretary, Bengal Club on or before that date.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday, the 21st instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

RENT ACT BILL.

A meeting of the tenants of Chawl No. 6 in the Zaoba's Cart will be held to-day (Tuesday) in the Chawl at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider and support the Rent Act Bill of the Hon. Mr. Narandas Beehar.

RELIGIOUS CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attacks 3, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born), 76. The total mortality this day last year was 59.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from London of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 22nd instant.

BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Sheth Kanji Kurandas, conducted by the Social Service League, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of May 1928, was 1288, out of whom 531 were women and 757 children, 409 being boys, and 348 girls. The average attendance of patients was 48.

G.I.P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION.

A general meeting of the Railway Workers of G.I.P. will be held to-day (Tuesday) in the evening at 5-30 p.m. near Shani's Temple, Dongri Road, to give support to the Resolution which was passed in the meeting of 11th instant at Matunga. A discussion will also take place as regards the other demands which have been forwarded to the Agent. All workers are requested to be present.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with Mails from London of the 14th instant left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 16th instant.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 16th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

PUNJAB MERCANTS' CONTRIBUTION TO BARDOLI FUND.

The following is a list of Punjabi Merchants in Bombay who have contributed towards the Bardoli Satyagrah Fund. The sum of Rs. 1,645 thus collected has been remitted to Mahatma Gandhiji by draft to-day:

	Rs.
M/S. Kishnanprasad & Co. Ltd	251
„ Dhanpatmal Diwanchand	251
„ Jawaharsingh Harnamdas	251
„ Rai Nagarmal Gopimal	251
„ Devidayal Tulsiram	151
„ Dwarkadas Dauram	101
„ Dunichand Durgadas	101
„ Jaswantrai & Sons	51
„ Bhagwandas Madhoram	51
„ Saligram & Co.	51
„ Barkatram & Co.	51
„ Devidittamal Nandlal	31
„ Murlidhar Mohanlal	21
„ Raghunathdas Kanayalal	21
„ Santram Ganpatrai	11
Total	1645

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11 a.m. European Gramophone Records.
11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.
12 noon Close Down.
7-30 p.m. LIGHT MUSIC.
As recorded for the Gramophone.
Herman Finck and his Orchestra.
A Drinking Song Fantasia.
"Bacchanalia" Arr. Finck.
Rex Palmer—Baritone: (a) The Rebel, Wallace. (b) Cradle Song, Wallace.
Albert Sandler.—Solo Violin: (a) The Song My Mother Taught Me, Dvorak-Kreisler. (b) Wait, Guy D'Hardelot.
Derek Oldham.—Tenor: (a) My Queen, Blumenthal. (b) Once Again, Sullivan.
The Concert Orchestra:—(a) Sous Bois, Staub. (b) Minuet, Boccherini.
Rex Palmer:—(a) King Charles, M. V. White. (b) Drake Goes West, Sanderson.
Derek Oldham:—(a) Love Could I only Tell Thee, Capel. (b) So We'll Go no More A-Roving, White.
Frank Banta—Pianoforte Syncopation: (a) Russian Lullaby, Berlin. (b) Ain't She Sweet, Yellen and Ager.
8-30 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.
9-25 p.m. INDIAN PROGRAMME:
Chaubeji Shivakumar—Vocal Music. Tu haen banarave, Darbari Kanada. Sanya milana hum jaen, Multani. Baajata bada haen, Malkous. Hasa hasa garba lagaven, Bhairavi. S. S. Shintre, Flute Solo.
10-45 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCILOOGY

The School is a post-graduate institution and commences work on the 20th of June 1928. Graduates may enrol themselves for the M.A. Degree either by Research or by Paper Examination.

Lectures will be delivered covering the entire M.A. course in Economics and Sociology, and regular guidance provided for research students individually.

A few scholarships for Research are available for deserving students in either of the departments of Sociology and Economics.

PRESIDENT PATEL SHOCKED

CORDIAL RELATION BETWEEN CHAIR AND LEADER

BOMBAY, June 18.

"The news of the death of Sir Alexander Muddiman," said the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, in an interview to the press, "has come to me as a shock. During Sir Alexander's period of office as Leader of the Assembly," he added, "cordial relations existed between the Chair and the Leader of the House and constituted a no mean contribution to the success of the Assembly."—A. P.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

TWO CHILDREN INJURED BY CRUMBLING OF ROOF

On Sunday afternoon, a serious accident occurred in the Ethnological Room on the first floor of Victoria and Albert Museum in the Victoria Gardens as a result of which two children were injured. It appeared about 20 persons were collected in the room when a portion of the plaster of the roof fell from the height of about 12 to 15 feet on two children, viz. Chinkabai (4) and Yesu Sekharam (14). Chinkabai was removed to J. J. Hospital where she has been detained for treatment. It is reported that the roof was in a bad state for some time and had been reported as such to the Municipal office but the repairing work was not taken in hand.

BOMBAY'S NEW HOME MEMBER

MR. HOTSON TO GO ON LEAVE

POONA, June 18.

The Poona Correspondent of the "Evening News of India" wires:—

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Hotson, the Home Member of the Bombay Government, is proceeding on four months' leave on Saturday, and that his place will be taken by Mr. J. R. Martin, now Chief Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. Hotson has been more or less ill for the last four months, and he has now taken place on urgent medical advice. It is further understood that Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Secretary to Government in the General Department, will act as Chief Secretary.

(Continued from column 3.)

others was a large part of his his uprightness and strength of character commanded universal respect, his modesty and natural charm won all hearts. The deep sorrow that we feel for his loss is mitigated to some little extent by the reflection that his useful life was spared to the fulness of years but we wish the burden of his years had slipped easily from his shoulders and death had touched him more kindly than it did.

The resolution was supported by Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. S. L. Silam, Mr. Mohanlala Desai, Sir Dinshaw Petit and others who eulogised the services of the deceased both as a councillor and as a citizen for well high half a century. The municipal commissioner paying his tribute said though he did not agree with the views of the deceased many times, he realised that Dr. Master was conscientious and straightforward and therefore, he tried to meet his views as far as possible.

The resolution was passed unanimously all members standing as a mark of respect.

The corporation then adjourned till to-day.

LATE DR. DINSHAW BOMANJI MASTER

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR FOR 30 YEARS

CORPORATION ADJOURNS AS MARK OF RESPECT

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Monday without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Pestonji Master which took place on Sunday. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh after signing the minutes of the last meeting made a brief reference and said Dr. Master had served other city for many years. There was a time when both father and son were members of the corporation at the same time. Dr. Master was elected a councillor thirty years ago from the constituency of J. P.s and took a great deal of interest in the general sanitation and supply of fresh air to the city. In spite of the insidious disease that he was suffering, he attended the corporation meeting regularly and took interest in their deliberations even upto his last hour. He then called upon Sir Pheroz Sethna to move the resolution of condolence, which he did as follows:

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

That the corporation have learnt with deep regret the death on the 17th instant of Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Pestonji Master, who served as a member of the corporation for about thirty one years and the Standing Committee for about three years and generally as a public spirited citizen rendered valuable service to the city and by whose death the city has lost a great sanitarian whose constant endeavour was to improve the health of the city and who strove his utmost to have it kept in a clean and sanitary condition. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the corporation do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business.

SID P. C. SETHNA'S TRIBUTE.

Sir P. C. Sethna in moving the resolution said:

Dr. Dinshaw Master was one whom we could not but hold in high esteem and respect for he was a selfless individual who never considered himself in whatever he said or did during his long connection with the Bombay Municipality extending over a period of more than 31 years. He was not one of those who would speak on every subject under the sun. He made a close study of the subject of Sanitation and he had always something important to say when any item under this heading came up for discussion before the Corporation be it the question of drainage, the location of incinerators or more refuse carts or the number of sweepers or open air spaces for the public and kindred subjects. Dr. Dinshaw Master has passed away at the ripe age of 73 but those of us who had known him for long and who were acquainted with his methodic habits of life fully believed that he would be spared to us for many more years to come. Only four weeks back when Mr. Mody and myself called on him to enquire after his health, he told us that so far as he could remember never before in his life was he ill and laid up for a single day. It is a thousand pities therefore that he of all people should fall a victim to that dread disease cancer which was the cause of great pain and suffering during the last few days of his life.

Dr. Dinshaw Master as I have already observed was a member of the Corporation for as long as 31 years from 1894 to 1906 and again from 1910 till now. His father before him also served on this Board from 1873 to 1898 for the period of a generation. But what is somewhat rare both father and son got on this Board together for about four years' and between them two they served the city for more than 50 years.

STRICTLY HONEST AND RELIABLE MAN.

Our deceased Colleague was one of those on whose word one could safely rely. His honesty of purpose no one ever doubted and the city will be very fortunate if it returns more men of the type of Dinshaw Master to serve on the Corporation. Those of us who have been long enough on the Corporation cannot but remember the Castor and Pollux like friendship of Dr. Dinshaw and Dr. Jehangir C. Cursetjee. They were friends at first and then became relations. They were always together and oftener than not their views also coincided. Dr. Dinshaw Master is dead and gone. Dr. Cursetjee has retired but we are glad that the latter's son is with us as a member and we hope he will endeavour to tread in the footsteps of his father who has retired and his uncle whose loss we mourn to-day.

HIS SERVICE TO COMMUNITY.

If Dr. Dinshaw rendered good service to the Municipality he has rendered much good service to his community in many different directions. Due reference will be made to them at the proper time and place. I would only like to add that Dr. Dinshaw was a perfect gentleman. He never let a comrade down, guile and malice were impossible to him, consideration for

(Continued in Column 2.

NEW LAWYERS

SECOND L.L. B, EXAM. RESULTS

The second LL.B. result which was declared on Monday works out at more than 52 per cent. of the candidates who appeared at the examination.

1ST CLASS (IN ORDER OF MERIT).

R H Dole, J H Mehta, L Venkat Ramaiyya, S I K I Aiyiam, F K Baman-Behram.

2ND CLASS.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

M I Ahmadi, J I Amin, B K Baman-Behram, G S Barve, B D Boovariwala, M S Bopshetti, S G Chitale, S N Dalal, J T Desai, T K Desai, B D'Souza, S F Falapalan, R B Gadgil, V D Gadkari, R M Gaitonde, J C Ghandy, T M de Souza Guido, A S Hamand, U F Harver, M P Kapadia, N D Karkhanis, R G Karnik, K R Keshava Iyengar, A A Mandgi, A D Manek, S D Mehd, L Mehrotra, G C Mehta, G P Mehta, G M Mehta, J St A Menezes, J K Modi, N V Modi, M K Mowdavala, S M Muzumdar, P N Naik, S D Nariman, N N Pandia, J T Parikh, S C Parikh, A M Patel, J V Patel, D H Petit,

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Arnold Scholarship to L. Venkata Ramaiyya.

Judge Spencer Prize to Mr. G. K Rege, (of October 1927).

The Mancherji Banaji Scholarship divided equally between Mr. K. J. Wachha (of October 1927) and U. F. Harvar (of April 1928).

G G Rangnekar, H A Raval, S P Savant, J J Shah, J G Shah, V M Shah, K R Subbannachar, A V Sutaria, G R Tanksale, C D Thakkar, B L Thakore, M D Thaur, R J Trivedi, H S Upadhyaya, B C Vakil, N N Vakil, H M Vishram.

PASS CLASS.

J D Aaran (exempted from I, III, IV), V G Athavale (exempted from I, II, III), S G Avashia (IV), K G Bhagvagar (I, II, III), G U Bhansali (I, II, III), M J Bhatt (II), S P Billimoria (I, II, III, IV), P R Burkule (I, II, III), V V Chimnis (I, V), I G Dalal (II, III, IV), K K Dastoor (II, III, IV), K A Davar (III, IV, V), A M Dave (I), S G J D'Costa (II, III), L B Deo (III, IV), C K Desai (II, IV), D V Desai (I, II, III, IV), H S Desai (I, II), R N Desai (II, III, IV), S Y Deshpande (I, II, IV), W M Durve (II, III, IV, V), V V Ghotge (II, IV), R B Goda (I, II, IV), S G Godbole (I, II), V Y Gorwadkar (I), V I L I Haravu (I, II, III, V), L D Joshi, (II, III, IV), G K Kadam (II, V), R V Kapathi (II, III, IV), R V Karlekar (I, II, III, IV), V S Kazi (II, IV), G B Kohojkar (I, II, IV, V), E C Krishnan (V), K S I Krishnaswami (I, II, V), G R Kumbla (I, II, IV), V M Kurulkar (II, III, IV), D K Lalcaca (II, IV), A M Mehta (II, III, IV, V), M K Mehta (II, III, IV), G P Moolay (II), U A Mudbidri (I), B S Mujumdar (I, II, III), T L Namjoshi (III, IV), M K Nemazie (I, III, IV), K S Nuggehalli (I, II, III, IV), N A Ollamane (IV), R V Pandit (I, II, IV), D L Pandya (II, III), J D Pandya (II, IV), H P Parikh (I, III, IV), H D Patel (I, III), M J Patel (I, III, IV), M J Patil (I, II, III, IV), W P Patwardhan (II, IV), N K Pawar (I, II, III, IV), G N Raj (I, IV), N Ramaswami (II, V), V S S Rudrapatha (I, III, IV), V S Savant (III), D N Shah (I, II, IV), K A Shah (I, II, III, IV), R K Shah (I, III), G R A Shaikh (III, IV), G D Shastri (I, II, IV, V), N G Shertukde (I, II, III), T V Sheth (I, II), V M Sheth (I, II, V), W G Shetye (I, III, IV), V A Shukla (I, III), R K A Srinivasa (I, II, V), S A Tendulkar (I, II, III, IV), M V Tilve (II, III), D P Trivedi (I), D J Udwadia (II, IV, V), B K Vaidya (I, II, III, IV), P T Vakharia (I, II, IV), A G Vartak (III, IV), P M Virji (I, II, III), J B Wadia (I, II, III, IV).

POONA CENTRE.

WHOLE EXAMINATION.

2ND CLASS.

H G Anikar, D M Anjaria, D N Atre, Y N Chapekar, P S Chiney, M B Dandekar, K N Deshpande, K M Dighe, R S Fadnavis, D G Gawsane, V B Govanakop, K U Havaldar, G U Hegde, B A Hiranath, S R Hosmane, R R Ingle, S R V Jangamkote, J S Joshi, N D Joshi, R W Joshi S R Joshi, B D Kalsoor, B B Kamatgoudar, K M Kittane, A A Kittur, B B Kulkarni, B N Kulkarni, D M Kulkarni, G P Kulkarni, K H Kulkarni, V D Kulkarni, P K Kute, G A Narayana Setty, G S Neginhal, G R Panchpor, G P Parkhi, J J Patel, B S Patil, P R Phadnis, H J Ron, D R Saoji, D N Sarlashkar, K G Sharanpani, R J Sidhaye, R D Supanekar, P D Tamhankar, P G Tidke, K V Tol, B S Tophakhane, A B Vagyani, S V Vaishampayan, N S Vohra, M R Walkar, N S Wajpe.

PASS CLASS.

H K Agashe (exempted from II, IV, V), S K Ambedkar (exempted from II), P S Apte (II), G Arakere (I, II), R T Bagale (I, II, III, IV), D M Bapat (III), V G Barve (I, II, III, IV), K R Batakurki (IV), S S Bevanur (I, III), H R Bondade (II, III, IV, V), J S Chandhari (I, II, III), W K Chitale (III), A C Dave (I, II, IV), V R Deodhar (I, II, IV), D K Deshmukh (I, II), G R Deshpande (I, II, III), L M Deshpande (I, II, III, IV), R D Deshpande (III, IV), T R Diwekar (I, II, III, IV), G R Gaikaiwari (I, II, V), P R Gandhi (II), E N Godbole (I, II, III), P W Gowaikar (I, IV, V), S A Gramam (II, III, IV), G V Gupte (I, II, III, IV), S G Hulkund (II), B B Inamdar (I, II, IV), S A Joglekar (IV), V K Joglekar (I, II, III, IV), G N Karkare (III, IV), R S Kavalgikar (II, III, IV), D G Kavimandan (I), B S Khare (I, II), N N Kulkarni (I, II), V K Kulkarni (I, III), D A Laad (I II, V), S M Ladhe (I, II), D V Mhaskar (I II), G M Modak (I, II), D M Nadgir (I, II, IV), A A R Nawab (I, III, IV), B N Palkar (III), K P Phatak (II), V D Prani (II, III, IV), L S Ranade (I, II), R P Salimath (II, III, V), R S Sant (I, IV), M G Sawarkar (I, II, III, IV), M Y A Shaikh (II), V A G H Sheikh (II, IV), G K Sohoni (I, II, III, IV), B K Soman (I, II), D K Yeolekar (IV).

KARACHI CENTRE.

2ND CLASS.

B B Advani, M G Mani, C T Mansukhani, B D Sabharwar.

" PASS CLASS.

G A Ijwani (exempted from I, II, IV), R P Munshi (II, III, IV, V), U M Vasavada (II, III, IV), G T Vazirani (IV, V).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

FAIR ENQUIRY FOR TATA STEELS

CALCUTTA, June 18.

In the share market, jutes opened practically unchanged after the weekend, but as trading advanced, prices gave way somewhat on bear operations and little outside support. In coals, Bengal noted some advance on last quotation whilst there was nothing else doing of note. Teas were quiet with more sellers in evidence. In the miscellaneous, apart from fair enquiry for Indian Iron and Steel, there was hardly anything of importance to be particularly commented upon. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half percent Government paper 75/9, three per cent Government paper 64/7, four per cent loan 1960/70 88/10, five per cent loan 1945/55 106/15.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light 94.

Jutes:—Bally pref 118, Barnagore ord 313, Budge Budge ord 640, Caledonian 359/8, Champdany 180, Cheviot 377, Clive 49/14, Craig 5/15, Dalhousie ord 615/8, Delta ord 696/8, Hooghly ord 110/8, Howrah 65/10, Hukumchand ord 24, pref 108, Kamarhatty 861/8, Kanknarrah 653/8, Kelvin ord 960, Kinnison ord 1186, Lansdowne ord 339, National 34/12 Nuddea 71/4, Orient 312, Presidency 12/12, Reliance 89.

Coals:—Bengal 407/8, Bhulanbararee 14/8, Katras Jherriah 60, Talcher 1/6.

Teas:—Bateli 5, Bishnauth 36/4, Hattikhira 26/12, Huldibar 34/12, Murphulani 10/12, Orang 3/14, Rutema 16/8, Sapoi 21, Seajuli 40/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 8/4, Bengal Telephone pref 12/6, Dacca Electric 18/4, Britannia Engineering 3/2, Indian Iron and Steel 18/9, Kumardhuei Engineering ord 3/5, Associated Hotels ord 8/8, B. I. Corporation pref 112, Calcutta Trams ord 18/4, Indo Burma Petroleum pref 102, Titaghur Paper ord 7/8, Midnapore Zemindary 130.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twentynine thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen sixteenths pence.—A. P.

A new company will shortly start operations at Okha to manufacture magnesium chloride here and it is believed that the Company which at present is engaged in manufacturing that commodity at Khargoda will take up the management of the new concern at Okha under the supervision of Mr. Kapilram Vakil, Consulting Chemist, Okha, Salt Works. The Khargoda Company is at present supplying the Ahmedabad market and the new Company will, it is stated, serve the Bombay market.—A. P.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1928.

What a calamity has fallen upon all honest God-fearing Muslims, the Muslims who swear by the "Muslim Outlook" and are convinced that the "Pioneer" of Allahabad has "insulted" the Governor of the Punjab!

* * *

The Peace of Allah be on them, though it is a tragedy that Allah does not yet make the "Pioneer" see the error of its ways.

* * *

To make a long introduction short and to tell you what the calamity is about I must inform you that the "Pioneer" has "gone and done it." It has turned Hindu. For further information regarding the "conversion" consult the "Muslim Outlook" of June 17.

* * *

In an editorial which should make that wayward child of Anglo-Indian journalism quake with fear and help it open its eyes to the enormity of its bad behaviour, the "Muslim Outlook" takes the Allahabad journal to task for its "dubious methods of calling Hindu attention to itself."

* * *

In that little controversy between the Government of the Punjab and the "Pioneer," the "Muslim Outlook" finds that the official communique gave the "Pioneer's" statement the "lie direct." And what did the journal do? Its reply, we learn, was "thoroughly Hinduish."

* * *

The "Muslim Outlook" finds that the "Pioneer" has preferred to imitate the methods of the "Tribune" and "Forward." And it seeks to find the reason of this "rapid deterioration" on its part.

* * *

But is any proof necessary? The "deterioration" is proof "if such were needed that association of any sort with Hindu politicians is ruinous to the moral fibre of non-Hindus." Q.E.D.

* * *

Stirring events have recently occurred in China, but the art of war can evidently proceed there without disturbing the art of peace, particularly the art of picturesque writing.

* * *

The Chinese Economic Bulletin for May mentions, for example, what is going on at Kuyung. It is nothing war-like.

* * *

"Tacked up in the foothills. Kuyung, Kiangsu Province," says the lyrical account; is remote from the outside world. Among the pursuits of the inhabitants is charcoal burning."

* * *

See the difference between India and China. The pursuit of good many inhabitants in our Bharatmata is the chewing of pan and decorating the streets with the after-effects of the process.

* * *

In China, at Kuyang in particular, they busy themselves otherwise. And they are very busy indeed.

* * *

"At one time the Kuyang hills were well wooded but most of the trees have been cut down by charcoal burners" Engaging pastime that!

* * *

"Democracy like most forms and factions of men is very much a matter of climate," says Sir Walter Lawrence in "The India We Served." If the British can help it, the hot climate of India will never be allowed to enjoy it, of course.

* * *

"Do you want someone to mind the shop, when you go out."

"No, thanks, boy. I am not going out."

"Yes, you are.—Your wife's just fallen in the canal.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 18.
Previous Closing Rate	20.46
To-day's Opening Rate	20.88
Difference	+.12
To-day's Closing Rate	20.78
Difference	+.27

LIVERPOOL.

	June 18.
Previous Closing Rate	10.93
To-day's Opening Rate	10.96
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	11.09
Difference	+.04

Broach 393 8 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, June 18
Silver Ready	27 2 0
Lower	0 3 0
Silver Forward	27 2 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

1st Settlement	61 11 0
2nd Settlement	61 12 0

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Use ZANDU'S
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a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
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Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
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Makardhwaj

Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.

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RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti

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(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Amapan)
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Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details 80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1928.

THE TIDE TURNS

The latest news from China is that the tide has turned definitely in favour of the Kuomintang. With the willingness of Chang-Tso-lin's old officials to co-operate with the Nanking Government opens up a vista of real democratic rule in North China, which will avoid the peril of possible resuscitation of internecine strife. To leave the Ankuo-chun, the body of politicians believing in democratic principles, which as a struggling force in North China could never have expected to raise its head under the tyranny of Chang Tso-lin, perfect autonomy to remodel the Peking Government, is a bold stroke of policy on the part of Southern Chinese leaders. Their other excellent proposal is to transfer the seat of the Chinese Federal Government to Nanking. We say, advisedly, Federal Government, because if Northern and Southern susceptibilities have to be respected, China will have to evolve a government of the Federal type. The choice of Nanking, equi-distant from Peking and Canton, will satisfy the Republican sentiment in the South and will avoid the possibility of the recent military victory over Chang-Tso-lin being looked upon in the North as leading to an arbitrary and violent change in government. The "amour propre" of Peking which will retain its provincial government can thus be respected, and all the various governments in China can then proceed to take in hand seriously and with the enthusiastic feeling engendered by mutual co-operation the difficult problem of securing non-interference from Foreign powers.

How will the Foreign Powers, which have a strangle-hold on China through the loans they have advanced to her from time to time, reconcile themselves to the new state of affairs? That is the crucial point. Much depends upon the attitude of Japan, because the Europeans Powers will take their cue from the policy the Japanese Government elects to adopt towards the men now in power in China. The industrial classes in Japan would like their Government to watch how Britain and the other European Powers behave towards the Nanking Government which has by the consent of the victorious republican elements in China undertaken to function as the accredited medium of negotiation between China and the Foreign Powers. Britain's will, of course, be a waiting game. She has no reason to be dissatisfied with the turn of events. The British Press affords ample evidence of the conclusion, arrived at six months ago, by British politicians and publicists that Chang-Tso-lin, the horse Britain had backed so long, was a spent animal. Like rats leaving a sinking ship, the Foreign Powers, excepting Japan, had left Chang-Tso-lin to his fate, and were making up to Nanking and Canton. Britain went out of her way to be particularly gracious to the Canton Government and the suspension of the boycott of British goods in the South was her reward. Japan, with large economic interests in three provinces in Manchuria and possessed of the idea that she can play again the game she played in Shantung in 1915, when she made her Twenty-One Demands to China, took the course of establishing herself in that "sacred" province, the home of Confucius as a buffer between North and South. The Japanese policy failed miserably. It did not take into full account the fact that Chang-Tso-lin's autocracy was as much disliked in the North as in the South, and that he had ruled over the North all this time simply as an alien Manchu.

The Declaration issued by the Nanking Government expressly asserts:

"We acknowledge that since 1926 the spokesmen of the Powers have expressed their willingness to negotiate new equal Treaties. Now that the unification of China has been consummated, we consider that the time is ripe to start negotiations in accordance with deplomatic procedure for new Treaties on a basis of complete equality and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty." The Nanking Government will meet with no difficulty in proceeding to open negotiations on a basis of equality except from two Foreign Powers. Japan and Britain are the two Powers able to thwart the smooth passage of these negotiations. If Britain, as the one European Power to whom China is financially heavily indebted, demands humiliating guarantees for the safe return of her loans, and if Japan on the strength of the hold she has already obtained in Manchuria, where 180,000 Japanese farmers have colonised the country and Japan has sunk a large amount of capital, develops an obstructive attitude, China will have to wait a long while before she can really get rid of the foreign incubus. But there is developing now a tangible something called international opinion, and even the two Englands, that in the East as well as the one in the West, will be unable to ignore it. International opinion is determined that China shall not be hampered in her efforts to re-mould herself into a free united nation.

SOCIAL REFORM AND EDUCATION

One of the questions incidentally discussed at a meeting of Bombay Women on Saturday was whether social reform or education was the more urgent necessity for women at the present time. It is not an easy question to answer and the best solution is to attempt both simultaneously, as, indeed, the organisers of the Women's Educational Conference have been doing. At every Conference women have passed resolutions condemning child marriages and the purdah, as being the foremost hindrances to education among women. Education and social reform, in so far as they are distinct spheres at all, act and react upon each other. It must be noted, however, that, while the spread of education is limited by and depends upon funds and Government's will the abolition of child marriages and the purdah can largely be effected by people's own efforts. How social reform helps the spread of women's education may best be seen in the recent progress in the education of girls in Travancore. Women have a better status in Travancore than in many other parts of India. Purdah is rarely to be seen there, co-education is freely allowed by custom and child marriages are much fewer than elsewhere in the country. The result is that the State's efforts for the education of girls are promptly and amply rewarded. Travancore has always led India in this respect and is still making rapid progress. The number of girls at school rose last year from 170 to 176 thousand, of whom about 10 thousand attended English schools. Thus at present about 75 per cent of girls of school going age are at school, a record of which any province of India may well be proud. This may be contrasted with the corresponding percentage of 25 even in a city like Bombay. Thousands of little girls are not even sent to our primary schools and thousands are withdrawn from school by their parents even before they finish their fourth primary standard because of impending marriage. It is right on the part of Bombay women to pass resolutions in favour of compulsory education and against child marriages. They can do a great deal more service by some vigorous propaganda against premature withdrawal of girls from school. Some Bombay women are busy collecting signatures from their sisters in favour of the Sarda Bill. This is very good, they may also collect pledges from humane parents that they would in no circumstances marry away their daughters before the age of sixteen.

DIVIDE AND RULE.

The spirited reply from the "Pioneer" to the dementi issued by the Government of the Punjab denying that they had any hand in "influencing" the opinions of the Legislative Committee appointed in that Province to co-operate with the Simon Commission should serve as a severe warning to officialdom in the Punjab not to bolster up a rotten case with further tergiversation. The plight of Punjab officialdom becomes all the more miserable, because Mr. Owen Roberts, the European Member of the Legislative Committee, issued a statement totally refuting the suggestion in the communique from the Government of the Punjab that they would never influence the Committee or any of its members. The fact is that the tricks of Punjab officialdom now stand fully exposed. Its head has never made any secret of his distaste for the ideal of Dominion Status for India and of his contempt for Indian politicians who hope to achieve Swaraj by showing a united front to the bureaucracy. In the Punjab not only has the policy of alienating Hindus from Muslims been pursued, but the separate memorandum issued by the Shafi League, whose obscurantism is only surpassed by its communalism, is a triumph for official manoeuvres which have succeeded in creating a schism between the Muslim Leaguers and the Shafi group. But there are signs that the triumph will be short-lived.

LOKAMANYA TILAK.

BIOGRAPHY BY MR. N.C. KELKAR

(BY THE HON. MR. G. S. KHAPARDE).

I.

The life of the late Lokamanya Tilak written by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., B.A., LL.B., will easily rank very high in the masterpieces of Marathi literature published in this and the last century in the line of biographies. Mr. Kelkar's temperament has its basis deep in poetic sentiment. It has been refined by serious studies in logic and philosophy, and its expression sobered by training in law and rendered easy of comprehension by the continued exercise of his profession as a journalist in all of which he has made his mark and attained a high position of authority. His writings, therefore, present a very pleasant and charming amalgam of all these and hold attention from beginning to the end. The statements of facts are severely correct and accurate, their presentation is logical and orderly, and the style all through is elegant limpid and as interesting and absorbing as a sheet of pure and calm water in which the rays of the sun and moon and other heavenly bodies sparkle everywhere and pass on in pleasing endless succession. He is very happy in the choice of his hero whom he loves and reveres as a Guru, and all the scenes of life depicted are perfected with the loving care of a skilful novelist and clever dramatist. The antagonists of the great man, appear in their proper places, display their skill, measure swords with the giant and disappear but not a single harsh word is used in their dismissal. On the contrary, such praise as is their due is willingly given.

A. CLASSIC.

The get-up of the three volumes into which the work is divided is very good and creditable. The type used is small but very clear and the illustrations introduced are appropriate and artistic. The materials which supply the subject-matter are very ample. The author himself was associated with Lokamanya Tilak for a long time and can speak from personal knowledge of a large majority of events related in the book. Then there are the published works of Tilak himself. There are his numerous articles in "Kesari" and other papers, besides speeches innumerable delivered on various political and social occasions. To which may be added private conversations, discussions, stray remarks and sallies provoked by exigencies of their occasion. Further, there is his correspondence of which we get a glimpse from a chapter made up from a small portion of it. Indeed, the wealth of material began to gather thick even during his life-time. Guruji published an account of childhood and early youth. One of his clerks has placed on record his modes of thinking out and dictating his articles. Another described some of his trips beyond Maharashtra for preaching his doctrines under the title of Swarajyachi Mohim. Moreover, the numerous addresses presented to him, the poems written in his honour, and the replies given by him. Lastly, there are the articles and notices published in the periodicals by journalists of the period and immediately after it. Mr. Kelkar may have dipped into the short life attempted in English and referred to the anecdotes and memories brought out by Mr. Sadashiva Bapat. Mr. Kelkar knew about all these but scrupulously avoided plucking any flowers from their gardens. So they still maintained their independent existence.

The labour of collecting all these, classifying, analysing and digesting them, and finally of selecting those best suited to his purpose must have been immense and the general public has good reason to rejoice and congratulate Mr. N. C. Kelkar on having brought out a very full, yet succinct story of a very full life told very interestingly, leaving scope for his successors to fill in details when they desire. The book deserves to and shall live for all time.

HE LIVED FOR INDIA.

Of Lokamanya Tilak himself, it seems unnecessary to write much here. His is not the story of an individual life but the history of India and specially that of Maharashtra during the period allotted to him by Providence to be in the physical world and work for the salvation of the country. Suffice it to say that every moment of his conscious existence, he had India in his thoughts, he literally breathed for her good, planned for her progress and worked night and day to advance her interests. Leading a life so dedicated to public service all he said, did and advised has become sacred and sacrosanct in the eyes of his friends, admirers, disciples and followers. The value of his teachings appears to increase from day to day and all Indian patriots in successive generations will regard him as an exemplar and derive inspiration from his words and actions. This book is an attempt to preserve all these for the benefit of posterity and may the Giver of all good, bless the effort with success.

When I pass in review the events of the life of Lokamanya Tilak, more especially those which I had the good fortune to witness many incidents and reflections based on them rise to mind; I shall not dwell on the former as the most important of them are to be found in the book under review, and shall content myself with setting forth such few of the latter, as in my opinion threw light on his personality both when circumstances enforced solitude and when freedom of movement and action were permitted to him.

THE ENVIRONMENT.

When he entered public life, in the seventies of the last century, the awakening had come and all Indian thinkers had made up their minds to work for the country, but appeared to be undecided as to where to begin and how. Some of those who were impressed by the necessity of social and religious reform, like the late Mr. Babu Padmanjee became Christians and worked in their own way. Others like the late Dadoba Pandurang remained in the Hindu fold and did what they could by writing books, contributing to papers and delivering lectures but all these had more or less taken the back seats and the late Justice Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, the late Mr. Justice Telang, the late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, the late Sir Pherozsha Mehta, the late Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, Mr. Zaverilal Umiashankar and Kavi Narmadashankar Lal Shankar with many others, were active in the cause of the country, and were seriously considering the question as to whether social work should take precedence both in time and vigour or be postponed to political endeavours to better the conditions existing then.

Rao Bahadur Justice Ranade thought that social work and political reform should go hand in hand, and with his colossal intellect, immense erudition and indefatigable industry plunged into all work that came to hand and practically left no leisure to himself. He wrote much, spoke much, helped in every direction and became a sort of a general referee in all matters not only in Maharashtra but all over India. He worked as a Judge, was to be seen in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, in social gatherings and materially helped the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha journal. His energies being thus distributed over a very large number of subjects, did a great deal of good and contributed materially towards the general uplift or rather the general readjustment required at the time but he could leave behind him no systematically planned and executed work except a brochure on the rise of the Marhatas. This, is a very valuable book and will be a source of inspiration for all time.

RANADE AND TILAK.

Professor (afterwards R.G.) Bhandarkar and his friends devoted themselves to social and religious reform and worked through the Bombay Prarthana Samaj. Mr. Justice Telang and his friends did some social work but with Sir Perozsha Mehta, worked primarily in the political line and shone by their conspicuous abilities. About this time, Mr. Vishnu Shastri Chiplonkar brought out his Nibandha Mala, and employed his powerful pen to popularize the propaganda in favour of taking up politics first. He turned the scale and at this stage Lokamanya Tilak and Mr. Agarkar were born into public life. The former declared for politics and the latter for social and religious reform, and for this and other reasons, the two friends parted company, and insensibly the whole field got divided between the well established Mr. Justice Ranade and the rising Lokamanya Tilak. The great and out of the common qualifications of the first have already been incidentally noted. To those are to be added simplicity of life and habits, a desire to meet the wishes of nearly every body coming into contact with him and an urbane tolerance of the views of others, however crude they may be. Lokamanya, on the other hand had his full share of all these and had in addition, a dash which the other wanted, and strength of mind in action and indifference to worldly environment with a spark which is universally recognised as genius, which his great antagonist could not boast of. If these

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Anxious Watch.

Western Powers are keeping anxious watch over the activities of Gazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha and His Majesty King Amanullah. The system of treaty alliance in particular which forms so vital an element in the foreign policy of these two distinguished heads of Muslim countries whose desire for the adoption of modern methods has considerably intrigued the West, is receiving close attention at the hands of politicians and publicists in England, France and Germany. What does it portend? Will Turkey and Afghanistan succeed in inducing Persia to join wholeheartedly with them and then form a solid wall against economic penetration by European Powers in these countries? These are the questions discussed in the Continental Press, and in the German Press, in particular. Germany has large economic interests in Asia Minor and is anxious to extend them into Persia and Afghanistan. The "Koelnische Zeitung" in mail week commenting upon the conclusion of a Treaty between Turkey and Afghanistan says that this means at least one good thing. Soviet Russia will be now kept from penetrating into Asia Minor and further East. The suggestion is that so far the Soviet had been bullying Turkey into giving it economic concessions.

The Living Present.

The spirit of modernism in Turkey is thorough. The Commissar of Public Instruction is reported to have created a Chair of Modern Turkish History at Stambool University and as in the University of Leningrad, stress will be laid on recent and contemporary history, with which the present generation has most to do. The subject will necessarily include the Turkish revolution with special reference to the aims and ideals of Young Turkey as exemplified in the life and work of Kemal Pasha. Evidently, Turkey is not content with mere glorification of the past. She is making history before the eyes of the world and she wishes that her sons and daughters should derive as much inspiration from the living present as from her chequered past. India may as well learn a lesson in this respect from Turkey and Russia and in fact every free country that is forging fast ahead. Indian boys and girls will be more benefited by the knowledge of Turkish, Russian and Chinese revolutions and the work of Dadabhai and Mehta, Gokhale and Tilak, and Gandhi and Das than by that of Caesar's Gallic campaigns or Charles II's Court life.

Clever Move.

The four protocols which complete the Perso-Afghan Treaty of Security and Friendship testify to the cleverness of Afghan diplomacy. The Treaty is the result of the visit of His Majesty King Amanullah to Persia and his advisers have seen to it that the bonds of friendship between these neighbouring States should be strengthened in a manner which will impress the European Powers with the solicitude of these two Islamic States for the preservation of world peace. They have agreed that "in case of threatened war with other countries, the contracting parties will endeavour to find a way to settle the dissension amicably." This means that if Persia finds itself in hot waters with some other Power, it can depend upon the good offices of Afghanistan to help in settling the quarrel, and vice versa. Mr. Kellogg should take note that Afghanistan has led the way in a practical War-Prevention policy.

No Half-Measures.

The Government of India invite objections or suggestions in regard to the draft regulations they have published, prohibiting the employment of women for underground work in the mines. The objections will, one presumes, be voluminous from vested interests but there is one clause in the draft which will induce them to hope that the object of the prohibition can be easily defeated. No women will be allowed to do underground work in mines "unless she has the express permission of the Chief Inspector or in the case of an exempted mine she has upon her person prominently displayed a valid token bearing the name of the mine." These half-hearted steps to eradicate an acknowledged evil will defeat their very object. Instead of exempting certain mines and then allowing in them the use of ticketted women workers, the better way is to give all employers of underground labour notice that after a certain date no woman labour will be permitted. Then alone can such labour become an impossibility.

EDUCATION MINISTER ON BARDOLI

WHY HE HAS NOT RESIGNED

DR. DESHMUKH SPEAKS OUT

TRUTH ABOUT RESIGNATION OF PATELS

AHMEDABAD, June 18.

In reply to a resolution passed at a ublic meeting held recently asking him resign, Dewan Bahadur Harilal De- , Minister for Education, Bombay Gov- nment, writes that he is moving the overnment to accept the demand of the asants of Bardoli for re-inquiry into revision of Bardoli Settlement. There- re, there is no cause for him to resign. e concludes by saying, that he could t write at length, lest it should imperil settlement.—A. P.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE CONTRADICTED

BARDOLI PATELS SPEAK OUT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, June 18.

The following joint manifesto has been ued by the Patels of the various vil- es, in reply to the Director, Public In- rmation's Communique on the 12th tant:—

Having read the statement of the Dir- or of Public Information, Bombay, with ard to the resignations tendered by h Patels, to the Mamlatdar, Bardoli, the 7th instant which has appeared in Bombay papers on the 12th instant, , the undersigned, beg to place the lowing facts before the public. It is a fact that we tendered our resigna- ns against our will, under threats or ssure from anybody. None of us saw e Collector when he visited Bardoli uka. Therefore, there could be no asion for us to have any talk with n. We resigned because, we were dis- sted with the repression of the Gov- ment against the people, and we could r it no longer. For the statement, that of the 35 Patels saw the Collector, h tears in his eyes and complained to n of the intolerable persecution to ich he had been subjected by the Non- operators, the only conceivable expla- en to us seems to be, that someone resembling the Patels in question st have been made to stand before the llector. Otherwise, we cannot under- nd how the Collector could have pos- ly made the statement that he has, since know that none of us went to see him all.

PUNJAB'S SUPPORT TO BARDOLI

RS. 1000 SENT TO MAHATMAJI

LAHORE, June 18.

The Punjab Congress Committee has nt Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Gandhi for the Bar- oli Fund. House to house collections are oing on here and will continue till s. 20,000 are collected.—A. P.

F GOVT. TURNED DEAF EAR?

FOLLOW EXAMPLE OF BARDOLI

JUBBULPORE, June 18.

A meeting attended by over 4,000 ndlords and tenants was held here last vening under the presidency of Seth mnadas, M.L.A., who opening the roceedings recounted the successive efforts made by the Landlords and Tenants Asso- iations to impress upon the Government the necessity of granting remission of land revenue and applying the relief code to the famine-stricken district. He also read the latest government communique detailing various relief measures so far adopted by government.

A resolution moved by Shyamsundar Bhargava, M.L.C., urging upon the Gov- ernment the necessity of immediate re- mission, more extended and attractive re- lief works and of liberal taccavi loans without interest was passed.

A few speakers, however, advised resort- ing to direct action rather than praying nd petitioning to government. Mr. K. Pande, M.L.C., expressed resentment at he halting and halfway relief measures dopted by Government and charged the uthorities with wilfully belittling the grave conditions prevailing in the district.

The Hon. Seth Govindas and Mr. D. isra, M.L.A., thought that memorials nd deputations could not be of great avail nd advised those present to follow the xample of Bardoli and prepare themselves or a no-tax campaign if Government urned a deaf ear to their just and legiti- ate demands.—A. P.

ANDHERI'S SUPPORT TO BARDOLI SATYAGRAH

Under the auspices of the Andheri and ersova Citizen's Association and the Andheri and Versova Youth League a large- ly attended public meeting was held at Andheri on Tuesday (12th inst.) when Mr. J. K. Mehta presided.

Mr. J. B. Trivedi said that when thirty years back the reassessment was made it was reported that the people were taxed to their highest capacity. It, therefore, looked surprising that the Government thought the same taluka to be capable to pay enhanced assessment. He moved the undermentioned resolution. It was sup- ported by Seth Bhaidas Nanalal, who vehe- mently protested against the Pathan Raj in the Bardoli Taluka. Mr. B. G. Kher narrated what he had seen in Bardoli and reiterated that the Bardoli people were resolved to carry out their just struggle to a finish.

Mr. J. K. Mehta appealed the meeting to contribute liberally towards the Bardoli Satyagraha Funds.

The following resolutions were then passed:—(1) This Meeting called under the auspices of the Andheri and Versova Citizen's Associa- tion and Andheri and Versova Youth League expresses its sympathy with the Bardoli Satyagrahis and prays God that their Satyagrah fight may come out successful. (2) This meeting expresses its strong re- sentment at the grossly repressive policy of the Government and the harch unjust measures taken by them to impress their might on the Bardoli public. This meeting congratulates the Bardoli Satyagrahis for patienty bearing and putting up with these repressive measures. (3) This meeting urges the representatives of the Thana and suburban Districts, the Hon. Mr. Pradhan and Mr. Shankar Rao Junjar Rao, and of the Bom- bay University, Mr. K. M. Munshi, to the Bombay Legislative Council to tender the resignation of their seats as a protest against the policy adopted by the Goverun- ment in the Bardoli issue."

BARDOLI AND MR GINWALLA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To say that I am not a little amus- ed at the plea on behalf of Mr. Gin- wala's sitting tight over his seat in the Council by your correspondent "One In The Know" will be expressing myself very meagrely. Fortunately for me, the same issue of your paper contains the masterly indictment of Mr. K. M. Munshi and his decision to resign on the very issue on which I suggested that Mr. Gin- wala should resign. I hope your corres- pondent will go through Mr. Munshi's let- ter carefully and then enlighten your readers as to his views.

It is certainly a regrettable feature of the city's political life that a Congress candidate and a Socialist to boot should still hesitate to follow the band of legis- lators who have resigned their seats. It will be an eye-opener to the voters at the next general election and many a man will turn round and ask "How are we to feel sure that so and so standing as a Congress candidate will not remain tight as Mr. Ginwala has done? Better that we support a candidate who does not pose to be a Congress candidate and who makes no promises at the time of elec- tion, on which case there shall be no dis- appointment." I hope Mr. Ginwala will take counsel from quarters other than from "One In The Know" and do the manly thing of sending in his resignation. —Yours, etc.,

A CONGRESSMAN.

Bombay, June 18.

PERSIA'S TREATIES WITH AUSTRIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED

TEHERAN, June 18.

Provisional agreements arising out of denunciation of Perias's treaties with Aus- tria and Czechoslovakia under which sub- jects of the latter States enjoyed capitu- latory rights have been signed by Persia with those states.—Reuter.

SERIOUS RY. COLLISION

DRIVER KILLED; GUARD MISSING

HOWRAH, June 18.

A driver has been killed and a fireman and a guard are missing as a result of a collision between two goods trains at Ta- lit station this morning. The Up and Down main lines are blocked by the engine and the derailed vehicles.—A. P.

SUCCESSFUL TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT

AEROPLANE 'FRIENDSHIP'S EXPLOITS.

LANDING IN WALES

LONDON, June 18.

The Aeroplane "Friendship" landed at 1½/40 this afternoon at Burryport near Llanelly, Wales.—Reuter.

ON TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT

FOKKER SEAPLANE "TRIENDSHIP" STARTS

LONDON, June 17.

Trepassey.—Fokker seaplane "Friend ship," bound on trans-Atlantic flight, left to-day for Ireland.—Reuter.

"FRIENDSHIP" CIRCLES OVER LINE "AMERICA"

LONDON, June 18.

Aeroplane "Friendship" which left Tre- passy yesterday for Ireland on a trans- Atlantic flight, circled twice above the liner "America" at 10.30 this morning 72 miles east of Queenstown and dropped notes for the liner, which however fell into the sea.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE'S FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO SPOT "ITALIA"

SEARCH PROCEEDING

LONDON, June 18.

Oslo.—"Italia's" baseship Citta di Milano has telegraphed to the Italian Legation that Riiser and Larsen flew over the position where Gen. Nobile is supposed to be but saw nothing Simultaneously Gen. Nobile has sent a wireless message that he saw the aeroplane.

Refefship Hobby is returning to Norway. The Search for "Italia" will be pursued by steamer Braganza, two aeroplanes and two seaplanes.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR OF U. P.

NAWAB OF CHATTARI ACTS

NAINITAL, June 17.

Further particulars regarding the death of Sir Alexander Muddiman show that he died suddenly at 2 p.m. Sir Alexander had been in indifferent health for the last two weeks and had under medical advice cancelled all engagements. He was feeling normal to-day and for the first time after his illness came down to luncheon, after which he strolled for some minutes but shortly afterwards expired before any medi- cal help could arrive.

FUNERAL TO-DAY.

The funeral takes place to-morrow. The first part of the Service wil be held at St. John's Church at 4 p.m. and the burial will take place in the cemetery attached to the church.

ACTING GOVERNOR.

Under section 91 (1) of the Government of India Act, Nawab Sir Ahmad Said Khan of Chattari, Vice-President of the Execu- tive Council has assumed and is discharg- ing the duties of the Governor since this afternoon and will continue in office till a successor arrives or is nominated by the Viceroy.

All offices, courts, etc., will be closed to- morrow throughout the province.—A. P.

UNEXPECTED AND HEART-RENDING

TRIBUTES TO SIR ALEXANDER

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

The Allahabad High Court, subordinate courts and other public offices were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Alexander Muddiman.

Mr. Justice Suleman, the Acting Chief Justice and the Judges assembled in the High Court before adjourning, when Mr. Justice Suleman addressing them and the members of the Bar, said that the demise of His Excellency was as unexpected as it was heartrending. There were many pres- sing political problems pending and it was sad that providence should have removed him so early, leaving part of his work un- touched. The Chief Justice offered the condolences of the Bench and the Bar to His Excellency's relatives.

Mr. B. E. O'Connor and Sir Tej Baha- dur Sapru, on behalf of the Bar, associated themselves with the remarks of the Chief Justice. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who was Sir Alexander Muddiman's colleague in the Viceroy's Executive Council, paid a per- sonal tribute to the many good qualities and ability of the late Governor.—A. P.

COURTS AND GOVT. OFFICES AT DELHI CLOSED

NEW DELHI, June 18.

The news of the sudden death of Sir Alexander Muidiman was received here with profound sorrow. As a mark of res- pect to his memory all courts and Govern- ment offices were closed after midday.— A. P.

GLOOM CAST OVER OOTACAMUND

OOTACAMUND, June 18.

The news of the sudden death of Sir Alexander Muddiman has cast a gloom over Ootacamund where he had many per- sonal friends. The report that his Almera tour programme had been cancelled on medical advice did not cause any appre- hension that he was seriously ill, and his death has come as a shock.—A. P.

LUCKNOW MOURNS GOVERNOR'S DEATH

LUCKNOW, June 18.

The news of the death of Sir Alexander Muddiman has been received here with great grief. All government offices, banks, theatres and cinemas will be closed to-day. There will be a memorial service at Garrison Church on the 19th and also a supplementary service for those un- able to attend to-morrow's service on the 24th at Christ Church.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" has issued a special edition in which it expres- es its deep sorrow at the death of the Governor.—A. P.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH EMPLOYERS.

LANCASHIRE STRIKERS TO RESUME WORK

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING

LONDON, June 18.

The Secretary of the National Union of Textile Workers announces that an agree- ment has been reached with two Lanca- shire firms whose employees will accordingly resume work immediately.

Five thousand dyeworkers who are on strike represent less than five per cent of the workers in the industry. The bulk of workers is represented by five other unions which resume negotiations to-day.— Reutr's Special.

MRS. NAIDU ON OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS OF INDIA

NEED OF UNITED BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION

MADRAS, June 18.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who left for Ma- danapalle on Sunday, interviewed by the Associated Press on recent political deve- lopments, emphasised that the two out- standing issues at the present moment, apart from the Bardoli satygraha, which had assumed all-India importance, were the boycott of the Simon Commission and the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim pro- blem. The latter question, she added, was not a vital issue in the south, where the Brahmin-non-Brahmin question was most poignant, demanding urgent settlement.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION.

Referring to the boycott of the Simon Commission, Mrs. Naidu expressed the hope that local differences and personal or party quarrels would not obscure their rea- lisation of the paramount importance of the need for a united boycott. She had had prolonged conversations with various party leaders, including the leader of the Justice Party and was confident of a unit- ed expression of resentment against the implications of Indian inferiority under- lying the policy involved in the appoint- ment of the Commission and the proce- dure decided upon for the Statutory en- quiry.

Mrs. Naidu added that in the normal course of events, she hoped to sail for America in September.—A. P.—

BARDOLI RELIEF FUND

BOMBAY MAYOR'S SPLENDID LEAD

BOMBAY, June 18.

We understand that the total donations towards the Bardoli Satyagraha Relief Fund secured by Mr. Manilal Kothari amount nearly 26,000 rupees. In contri- buting liberally to the Fund, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh has addressed the following letter to Mr. Manilal Kothari:—

My dear Manilal,

As a protest against the terrorism and lawlessness on the part of the Gov- ernment, I am sending you my mite of Rs. 1,501 for the Bardoli fund.

Yours very sincerely,

G. V. DESHMUKH.

TO "DOWN TOOLS" ON JUNE 25?

G. I. P. WORKSHOPS MEN'S ULTIMATUM

PROTEST AGAINST ALLEGED DILATORY TACTICS

BALLOT DECLARES FOR A STRIKE

The wave of industrial unres twhich is at present sweeping all over India with alarming vigour seems again to cast its grim shadow over Bombay. The trou- ble which for some time was brewing among the workers in G. I. P. Railway workshops burst into a violent manifes- tation of their resolve to declare a strike if their grievances were not immedia- tely redressed by the Agent. On Mon- day evening over 2,000 workers attend- ed the meeting called to take the sense as to whether they where in favour or against declaring a strike, at the Damo- der Thakersey Hall, and an overwhelm- ing majority of them registered votes in favour of declaring a strike on June 25th, if by that time their demands remained unfulfilled.

A high pitch of enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting, and after fervent exhor- tations by Messrs. Ginwalla, the Chair- man, Jhabvala and Bradley that strike was the last weapon in their armoury to obtain their demands, voting was taken by ballot. Two boxes, one red and one green, were provided at the gate and there was a tremendous rush near the "red" box (in favour of strike) and nearly all the voting slips found their way in it.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

It was declared at the meeting that the strike will not only affect the Mat- unga and Parel workshops where there are about 12,000 men but will spread along the whole line from Bombay to Jhansi thus throwing out of the work shops about 1,50,000 men. This would necessitate entire suspension of traffic from Bombay to Jhansi. Letters of sympathy received from the Unions from Itarsi and Manmad were read to the meeting.

At the outset Mr. Ginwala explained the situation. He said the grievance regarding medical inspection was a long standing one, and needed to be removed immediately. It acted adver- sely against men who had grown old in the service of the Railway. The Rail- way Agent who had been approached on this subject several times had not done anything to do away with this system which did not exist in any Railway elsewhere. All means in having this grievance redressed having failed they had to resort to the last measure, but very painfully. They were fully aware of the serious consequences of such a step but they had to take it.

WORKERS' ULTIMATUM.

On the 11th of this month the wor- kers had sent to the Agent an ultima- tum threatening strike, if their griev- ances were not redressed within 14 days. No reply had been received to this, but it was understood that the Agent has gone to Simla to confer with the Com merce Member, Sir George Rainey, in this connection. Nobody knew what would be the outcome of this confer- ence. Continuing, the speaker said the meeting was called to take the sense of the workers whether they were in favour of a strike or not.

Mr. Jhabvala said the time for peti- tioning and appealing had passed, and now it was time for "action". While the Agent in one breath had given re cognition to the Union, in the same breath he had appointed quite an "out- sider" to enquire into individual grie- vances. It was plainly his duty to con- sult the Union and appoint its own man which he had not cared to do. It was agreed between the Agent and the Union that one of the three persons appointed for such purpose must be their own man. Again, the Union had sent its demands to the Agent to which even a reply was not sento. He was sure the Agent was using dilatory tac tics and it was time that such "fooling" was stopped. He further appealed to the workers to have faith in their strength, and down tools which was the only way "to teach the Agent a lesson".

Mr. Bradley characterised the medical examination as a form of victimisation and retrenchment of the workers by the emloyers.

ALLEGED DILATORY TACTICS.

After some more speakers had addres- sed the meeting the following resolu- tions were unanimously passed:—

1. This meeting of Railway Workers of the G. I. P. protests against the dila- tory policy of the Agent in the matter of reddressing the various grievances repeatedly brought to his notice and especially the question of Medical Exa- mination and resents his action in de- claring a large number of men unfit under Medical Examination.

2. This meeting declares its empha- tic protest against continuation any longer of Medical Examination as it is uncalled for; unnecessary; and a mere pretence to retrench the old servants and therefore calls upon the Agent to forthwith cancel it and to reengage the men whom he had already declared unfit.

3. This meeting deeply resents the action of the Agent in not communicat- ing to the Union authorities about the appointment of Liason officer and in attempting to discredit the Union in spite of officially recognising the same and giving repeated assurances to the Union that he would work in connection and consultation with the Union.

4. This meeting calls upon all the Workers of the Workshops not to ap- proach the Liason Officer directly as suggested by the Chief Mechanical Engineer in his notice dated the 12th inst., but to give all complaints indivi- dual or general to the Union authorities who alone will represent all the griev- ances of the men to the Management.

5. This meeting calls upon the Agent to immediately amend his action in dis- regarding the recognised Union; this being not first time he has done so.

6. This meeting records its painful notice to the Agent that should the demands which have been forwarded to him be not carried out before the 25th of the current month, the men who are the members of the Union will be compelled to close down the work at the places mentioned below:—

1 Matunga. 2 Parel. 3 Bori bunder 4 Wadi Bunder 5 Byculla 6 Kurla. 7 Kalyan. 8 Lonavla.

SCENE ON HORNBY ROAD

OPTICIAN'S SHOP BESIEGED BY ANGRY MOB,

PARSI GIRL'S STORY OF ATTEMPTED MOLESTATION

Mystery surrounded the incident which took place on Monday noon in the shop of Dr. Barton at Hornby Road and attracted huge crowd obstructing the vehicular and pedestrian traffic for about an hour. It appear that a Parsi girl went for a pair of spectacles to the optician's shop. Soon after the girl, it appears, left the shop, went home and complained to her mother that an attempt had been made to molest her. The mother is reported to have at once repaired to the shop created a row near it which collected angry crowd of two thousand people. Captain Bamji of the Parsi Ambulance Corps and one Mr. Chichgar seeing a huge crowd went in- side the shop. The optician seeing the predicament he was in, instantly closed his shop locking it from outside and did himself within, till police assistance arrived. Inspector Bull and Sergeant Dughart of Phalton Road police station opened the door and took away the optician and the mother of the girl for enquiry. The optician's shop remained closed for the rest of the day.

According to another Report, an unk- nown girl, believed to be a Parsi had entered the Doctor's premises and asked him for a loan of several hundred rupees, and on his refusal to comply with the request, raised a hue and cry that she was being assaulted.

PRESERVATION OF OUR CULTURE.

A STRONG DEFENCE OF VERNACULARS.

ENGLISH: A DISUNITING FACTOR

PATRIOTISM: ONLY BOND OF UNION

The Convocation Address that Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, (Deccan) delivered at the Women's University (founded by Dr. Karve) on Monday was a masterly exposition of the fallacy underlying the principle of imparting education in English in the Schools and Colleges of India. In a stirring and convincing manner the Nawab made out an unassailable case for instruction through the vernaculars and the potentialities of such education to the nation. He condemned the "aping Europe" as a mark of education and concluded by saying that 'the only bond of union that can be effective is that of patriotism. Love is a great leveller of all differences, and it is the love of our Motherland and of humanity that the real solution of most of the difficulties with which our country is to-day faced lies". We publish below extracts from this illuminating Convocation of Address:—

The question has often been asked: What is National Education? And to-day I am going to be guilty of adding yet another answer to the many answers that have already been given, even at the risk of being condemned as a plagiarist. My definition of at least one aspect of National Education is that it is the education of the people of a country, imparted by the people of that country, in the language of that country.

Thus, in my opinion, when in England a schoolmaster teaches his pupils the simple arithmetical fact in English that twice two makes four, and a Frenchman teaches the same fact in the schools of his country in the French language, each of these two teachers is imparting national education to his pupils, in spite of the fact that the subject matter that is being taught remains identical. What is good for the rest of the world is also good for India. To continue to impart all instruction in the language of a country that is 6,000 miles from our motherland, and at the same time to desire to make that education national, is, to my mind, the height of folly. Does not real wisdom demand that those of us who are keen on seeing our country occupy the very highest place in the world of culture and learning, should do all that lies in our power to lay the foundations of our educational system on a basis that has all the features of permanency?

THE FALLACY.

Quite recently I happened to be present at a function, where the statement was made to me by one of those attending it, that, in his opinion, the Osmania University of Hyderabad, simply because it was teaching everything to its students in Urdu, should be looked upon as an experiment. In answer, I asked this friend of mine whether, when he was blessed with a child and that child turned for nourishment to the breasts of the mother, he considered that action of the child in the nature of an experiment. I narrate this episode to you for, in my opinion, it shows up the fallacy under which many people still continue to labour. It is the use of the English language as the medium of instruction that should be looked upon as an experiment, and not the use of one of the languages of India for that purpose.

Hitherto we had continued to use the English language as a wet-nurse in the false belief that our mother-tongues—the important vernaculars of India—were too sickly to supply our children with adequate nourishment. Fortunately, light has been vouchsafed to us in time, and many of the best thinkers of our country have now begun to realize that, if our children are to have a healthy stature both intellectually and morally, the milk of the foreign wet-nurse should no longer be their sole diet.

THE SHAME OF IT!

Another harm that the continued use of the English language as the medium of instruction has done and is doing to our country, is that it is giving to our already disunited motherland yet another caste, consisting of those who, whilst alienated on the one hand from the English people by reasons of race and culture, are on the other hand alienated from their own kith and kin by not being able to express their loftest ideas and most delicate sentiments in the language of their own people. India, alas, is the only country to-day in the civilized world where it is easy to find educated people in large numbers, who, without shame, profess to know the literature of a foreign country more than the literary products of their own ancestors. Such unfortunate people seem to be unaware of the axion that no nation can gain the respect of the world that is not prepared to respect its own culture, and that no nation can respect its own culture that does not respect the language in which that culture is empodied.

DUMB ANIMALS.

To the world at large, the intellectual India of to-day, with its continued use of the English language as almost the sole serious medium of instruction and expression, appears as a poor weak cripple who, being unable to use the legs that God has given her, is compelled to hobble along painfully and slowly with the help of crutches manufactured in a country 6,000 miles away. I ask you, is this a spectacle from which any credit can accrue to our land? In my opinion all those people who belittle such efforts as those of this University, place themselves thereby in a most ridiculous and undignified position, for their refusal to make Indian languages the media of instruction is tantamount to saying that even the Great God above us has been unjust to them inasmuch as He has bestowed on them languages in which it is not possible for them to communicate efficiently their thoughts to each other, and that thereby they have been reduced almost to the position of dumb animals.

THE SOCIAL LIFE.

My survey of the social life of our country has made me realize another very sad fact. In most Indian families, where there are members who have received their education through the English language, I have found real disunity prevalent, for, whilst the women of the family have been brought up, rightly or wrongly, along the lines laid down by our ancestors, the men, with the smattering of the English knowledge gained in schools have continued to entertain ideas which are the very negation of those devoutly believed in by the women. It must be clear to you that a household, where the eyes of the husband are fixed on the distant glories of English literature and those of the wife on the beauties of either the great Tulsi Das or Ghalib, cannot in the real sense of the word, be called a united household. So long as the men of our country continue to look in the direction of the West and the women in that of the East, so long will the present cultural disharmony in our homes continue to sap the greater part of that energy on the fullest and most unhampered use of which depends the amelioration of most those conditions that today disgrace India.

PLEA FOR MOTHER-TONGUE.

To ensure that unity of culture in the domestic life of our country, without which there can be neither collective nor individual happiness for our people, it is necessary to bridge the education and cultural gulf that at present, unfortunately only too frequently, divides the women from the men in our homes. This can only be done by bringing within the easy reach of the women of our country that knowledge which, for good or for bad, continues to captivate the attention of our men. In other words, this result can only be achieved by making the language which the women have inherited from their mothers as efficient and as great a medium of instruction as the foreign language through which the men have acquired modern knowledge.

Another advantage will become apparent to you when I tell you that my close study of the social and educational conditions in Japan has shown to me that in that country mothers are a genuine help in guiding the education of their children along sound lines, simply because the language through which knowledge is imparted to their children is the language of the mothers. In India, alas, as we all know, except in some few privileged households such a happy and useful occupation is to-day denied to mothers, on account of the language used for the instruction of their children being foreign to them.

FALLACIOUS PRESUPPOSITIONS.

Moreover, to continue to impart all instruction through the English language presupposes that all the students attending our educational institutions must necessarily possess great linguistic gifts. Now there is no nation in the world, except us, that has tried to lay the foundations of its educational system on fallacious presuppositions of this nature And if it is found that, by giving up the use of the English language as the medium of instruction, whilst the knowledge of that language grows slightly weaker, the knowledge of the different subjects grows stronger and more real, even then, I, for one, would say that to our country at large no harm is done. I would rather have my countrymen speak English not so well as the select few do to-day, than see him foreigners in their own country, ignorant of the merits of their own culture, and unable to use efficiently the language of the land of their birth.

BOGEY OF DISUNION.

Many people, whilst discussing with me this important question of the use of Indian vernaculars as the media of instruction, have frequently tried to deprecate the idea by raising before their own eyes, what I term, the bogey of disunion. They say that if in the different provinces of India the different vernaculars are to be kept alive by being strengthened in this way, then all hopes of ever creating that unity amongst the inhabitants of India, which we all so ardently desire, should be given up. This argument, to my mind, if once accepted as something real would have disastrous results for, Ladies and Gentlemen, the same argument could also be used by those who are foolish enough to say that there can be no unity in our country unless all the people have the same religion, eat the same kind of food, and dress and walk in the same way.

HEART OF INDIA IS GREAT.

Let it not be forgotten that the heart of India is great. From time immemorial she has been the mother of varying religions and conflicting philosophies, all of which have been lovingy folded by her to her breast as her own children. Moreover, I ask such people what guarantees have they to offer when they make the statement that, given one language, India will become a united country? When I gaze on the conditions in America that are a disgrace to civilization, when I see in America the poor negro massacred in cold blood and treated worse than we would treat animals, in spite of the fact that he share with the people of America the language of the people of America; and when I cast my eyes on heroic Belgium and beautiful Switzerland, which in spite of possessing more than one language are more united than many countries that are unilingual, would it not be exceedingly foolish of me to accept the statement that for the creation of national unity the extinction of all the languages of a country save one is an essential requirement?

APING EUROPE

To me no sight in my country is more painful than that of some of the unfortunate women who, like some of the foolish men, think it a mark of education to ape the manners and customs of the people of Europe, without remembering the important fact that thereby they are insulting the great culture that they have inherited from their ancestors. The manners and customs of a people are the result of the different stages of evolution through which that people has passed; and they cannot be given up suddenly without causing in the social life of the country as great a wound as is caused to the physical body by the removal of a limb. As the process of evolution is one that is unending, so will the changes in the manners and customs of a people be unending. To try to hasten on this process by the sudden and absurd adoption of the manners and customs of a country, the history of which has evolved on lines entirely different from those of one's own people, is, to my mind, something exceedingly hideous. If we examine carefully the history of our country during the last sixty years, I am sure you will all agree with me in saying that during this period the most constructive work has been done not by the people who had received what we are accustomed to call Western education, but by people, whether Hindus or Mahomedans, who had their character developed by a system of education that was indigenous to our country.

THE JAPANESE EXAMPLE.

It is only a system of education that fulfils all the peculiar requirements of our country that will give to our people that strength in the legs without which they will never be able to bear that burden which the strain of competition with the rest of the world to-day entails. You have only to look to Japan to see how it is possible to acquire all that is best in foreign knowledge and culture without allowing it in any way to mar the beauties of our own culture.

EVOLUTION OR REVOLUTION.

I have been harping so much in this Address on the necessity of preserving what I have continued to call our culture, that there is some fear of my being thought to be rabid conservative. This danger for me will be averted if I make it clear to you that, in my opinion, the term 'culture' in its best sense can never connote anything that proves to be really injurious to any section of humanity. For this reason, I am strongly in favour of our giving up all such customs as the broadening light of scientific knowledge proves to us to be harmful to the best interests of our race, in spite of the fact that they have come down to us as our heritage from our ancestors. I repeat what I have said before that I am for evolution rather than for revolution even in things that pertain to those cultural aspects of our life which are usually called domestic or social. To venerate all things old is as foolish as it is to venerate all things new. What I would like is to preach to you all the necessity of our adopting the same principles of eclecticism as, having been adopted by the Japanese nation, have made that nation the strong and honoured people that it is to-day.

LIGHT AND TRUTH.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I dream of a day when each great language of India will be represented by such a university as yours. It is only from the rivulets of learning that will flow from such educational springs that there will again be formed that mighty river of knowledge which, like the sacred Ganges of our motherland, will bring fertility to our intellectual life which to-day, like the desert of Rajputana, lies barren and empty.

The 'alumni' of such institutions, strong in the belief of the greatness of what they have learned, and proud that in every sense of the word they and their knowledge are the products of the land of their birth, will go forth throughout the length and breadth of Mother India to preach, with the sincere fervour of the apostles of old, those doctrines of truth which, being easily understood by the people to whom they are preached, will put new life into the dumb masses and bring to them the light of that knowledge which alone dispels all that is weak or evil in a nation.

ONLY BOND OF UNION.

In a country full of such a heterogenous population as ours, the only bond of union that can be effective is that of patriotism. Love is a great leveller of all differences, and it is in the love of our motherland and of humanity that the real solution of most of the difficulties with which our country is to-day faced lies. It is my firm belief that nothing permanent can ever be built on foundations of hate. The storm, which is at present blowing over India and which is doing so much harm by disturbing the peaceful relations that should exist between the different communities that inhabit our country, is, let us hope, a temporary evil. It should be the duty of all those, whether they be men or women, who desire to be called educated, to do all that lies in their power to put an end to all such forces as tend to split the inhabitants of our great country into warring groups full of hatred and bitterness for each other.

GOVERNOR LEADS HOCKEY TEAM FUND

DONATION OF RS. 500

ENTHUSIASTIC PREPARATIONS FOR RECEPTION

India may justly be proud of the Indian Hockey Team which took Europe by surprise in the Olympic Tournaments. There is, therefore, no wonder that with the expectation of their return this week loaded with well-earned laurels should have evinced great enthusiasm in the sporting section of Bombay has already been roused up and she will keep up her traditions. In fact preparations for a hearty reception of the team are already taken in hand.

Bombay is making a splendid effort to raise a substantial amount for the Indian Olympic Hockey team. Major-General Sir Reginald Ford received this morning a letter from Sir Leslie Wilson enclosing a cheque for Rs. 500 towards the Olympic team fund. As a keen sportsman, his Excellency has followed the progress of the team and is very anxious that Bombay should show its appreciation of what the team has done by turning up in their thousands at the exhibition hockey match on the Cooperage on Friday. It is regrettable that his Excellency will not be able to be present on the occasion, but he will be represented by an A. D. C., who will welcome the team on his behalf and hand over a letter of welcome to the Captain of the team at the Ballard Pier.

GOVERNOR'S LETTER.

The following letter has been received by Major-General Sir Reginald Ford, the President of the Western India Hockey Association, from H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—

My dear General,

I am very glad to hear that it is proposed to give an official welcome to the All-India Hockey team on its arrival in Bombay on the 22nd instant, and I shall, of course, be represented on the occasion. I am sorry that I cannot be in Bombay myself, but I am sending a letter of welcome to Mr. Penniger, the Captain of the team, by hand.

I have heard that, in spite of the great victories and splendid success of the team, the financial result is not satisfactory, and I feel sure you will agree with me that we should do anything we can to wipe off the deficit balance. I am very glad to hear that it is proposed to have a match on the Cooperage on the arrival of the team and I feel very confident that the people of Bombay will welcome the opportunity of showing their appreciation of what the team has done by turning up in their thousands. By means of this match, I sincerely trust that a large sum will be raised towards paying off the expenses of the team, and I am sending you herewith a cheque for Rs. 500 to add to the subscription list.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Leslie Wilson.

SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT EXPECTED.

Already a sum of Rs. 700 has been collected by the Western India Hockey Association. Several local clubs have opened subscription lists and a substantial amount is expected from these sporting institutions.

EXHIBITION MATCH.

Arrangements for the exhibition match are almost complete. The Bombay team for Friday will be the same as that which beat the Olympic team on March 9, except that F. Brewin of the Poona Rangers will replace Butterfield who is away. Mackenzie, Massey and Brewin have all accepted the invitations to play.

RECORD CROWD EXPECTED.

Every arrangement for comfortable accommodation has been made by the W.I.F.A. and it is anticipated that there will be a record crowd at the match. Reserve seats on the Council Stand and the Grand Stand may be booked at Messrs. S. Rose and Co. Ltd. The free sides will be enclosed and the rates of admission to those sides will be As. 8 only.

A meeting prominent citizens of Bombay will be held this evening on the Corporation Hall concert measures to give a worthy reception to the Team on behalf of Bombay.

TOBACCO STRIKE THICKENS

COLLISION WITH POLICE

GREEK FLEET JOINS STRIKERS

LONDON, June 18.

Athens.—The tobacco strike has become more serious. It has spread to Dede Agach and Grevena and also to the Bakers' Assistants at Salonika where the strikers damaged waterworks. The authorities are protecting the power-house, etc. in view of the threat of a general strike.—Reuter.

COLLISION WITH POLICE

SEVERAL KILLED AND MANY INJURED

LONDON, June 18.

Belgrade.—The newspaper "Pravda" publishes a report from Salonika that the first squadron of the Greek Fleet at Mytilene has thrown in its lot with the strikers and that collisions occurred betwen the strikers and police at Salonika, Drama and Pireus. Several were killed and many injured at Drama.—Reuter.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S DEATH GENERALLY ACCEPTED

SON APPOINTED TUPAN OF FENGTIEN

LONDON, June 18.

Mukden.—Changhsuehliang has been appointed Tupan of Fenttien in succession to his father Chang-soglin whose death is now generally accepted.—Reuter.

LEADERS EXHORT STRIKERS TO HOLD ON

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF

POLICE RECORD CASES OF VIOLENCE

The strikers are watching with interest the pourparlers between their representatives and the millowners. In the meantime, the leaders are exhorting the strikers to hold on till the battle is won. For the past few days cases of assaults are recorded by the police in which complaints are made against the strikers for using violence.

WATCHMAN ASSAULTED.

A watchman of the Textile mill, who left his post early on Monday morning to fetch milk was set upon by some strikers and severely assaulted. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.

ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Another case of assault is reported by Rama Arjun Parab, who alleged that while he was walking along Vincent Road, he was set upon by Tukaram Gharao, a mill worker of Bombay Cotton Mills, and relieved of a gold ornament valued at Rs. 15.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF.

The Joint Strike Committee had at their disposal Rs. 50,000 when they started giving doles last week, viz. Rs. 21,000 received from Moscow, Rs. 15,000 from the International Labour Conference at Ghent, Rs. 12,000 being the balance of the old strike fund handed over to the Committee and Rs. 1,000 contributed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Out of this sum of Rs. 50,000 they spent Rs. 5,000 in the distribution of rice and "dal" last week. The strike Committee therefore have been making urgent appeals to the tradesmen of Bombay to rally round the strikers in their hour of need. Mr. Ahmed N. Gafoor, a merchant of Bombay distributed at his own expense a few bags of rice and dal among the strikers of Madanpura.

RELIEF TO STRIKERS

STRIKE COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

The Joint Strike Committee have issued the following communique regarding their relief measures to the mill strikers:—

At its meeting on Monday morning the Joint Strike Committee decided to distribute rations to the workers once a week, thereby saving conveyance expenditure for lorries, etc.

In order to further facilitate distribution, two more centres, one at Jacob Circle and the other at Mahim, will be opened on Tuesday (to-day) and a sum of Rs. 11,000 has been set aside for a week's rations. In all, there will be 14 centres, and the Committee is trying to see that none of the workers are disappointed.

The rations will consist of 4 seers of rice and a half a seer of dal, to each millworker.

STRIKERS PROCESSION BEING ORGANISED

The Joint Strike Committee contemplate taking the strikers in a huge procession round the city shortly to collect funds as well as to impress the municipal corporation that their condition deserve pity at the hands of the city fathers.

INDIAN LEGISLATURES' ASSOCIATION

H. H. AGA KHAN ACCEPTS PRESIDENTSHIP

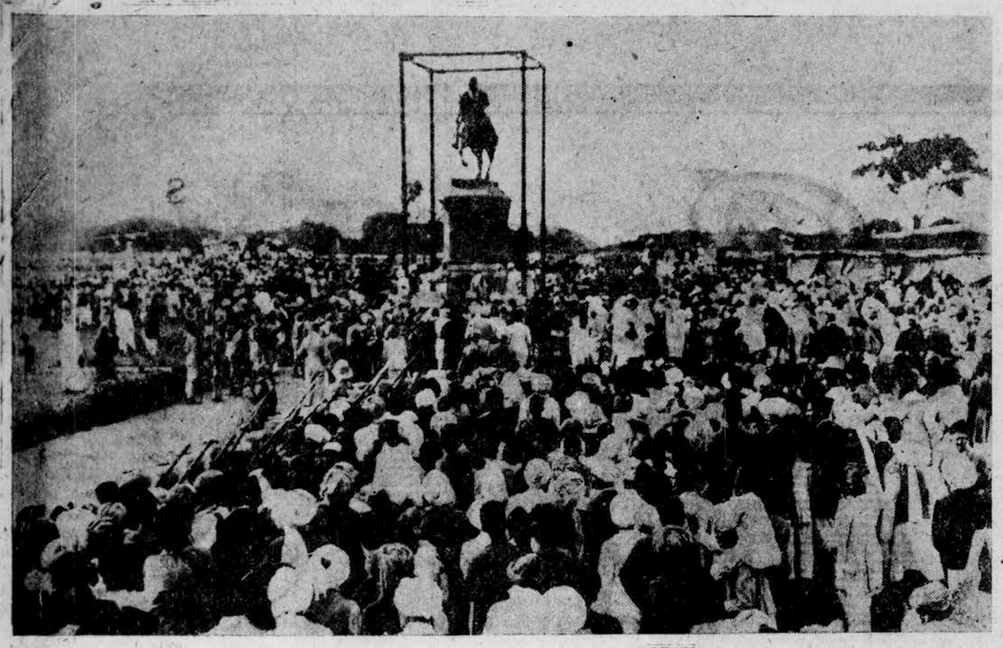
DARJEELING, June 18

H. H. The Aga Khan has cabled to Mr. Ghuznavi, accepting the Presidentship of the newly formed Central and Provincial Legislatures Association but adding that he will not be able to attend the meetings of the Association, except during the cold weather.—A. P.

PANDIT GOPABANDHU DAS DEAD

SAKHIGOPAL, June 18.

Pandit Gopabandhu Das, the well-known political worker, died here last evening of typhoid fever.—A. P.



"Chronicle" Photos.
A large concourse of 40,000 people collected at Poona on last Saturday on the occasion of the unveiling ceremony of the statue of Shivaji the Great. (i) Just after unveiling. (ii) A portion of the mammoth gathering.

LOKAMANYA TILAK

(Continued from page 6.)

two could be shaken together, the combination would have as the phrase goes "staggered the whole world", but that was not to be. As the immortal Kalidas observes: "Generally in endowing a person with an abundance of gifts, Creator withholds just a few."

POLITICAL V. SOCIAL REFORM.

The controversies between the two are extremely interesting and highly instructive and may be read with great profit even to-day and perhaps for ever. It is beyond the scope of the present article to go into any of these, and one must take leave of them with great reluctance, recalling that each appeared to ride away victorious, until the other answered and so success oscillated between the two nearly all through the controversy. Even now, the controversy cannot be said to have ended. Mr. Justice Telang appeared to side with Lokamanya. Principal Wordsworth of Elphinstone College did not say much then but in his life published lately by Mr. Paymaster a question as to whether political progress is impossible without social reform, is answered by the learned Principal in the negative. This is very important as he was a historian of great repute. It may be added that the recent Maharashtra Conference has decided to concentrate on politics, and the trend of opinion appears to be in favour of the action recommended by the Lokamanya. The late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale succeeded his Guru, the late Mr. Justice Ranade. He was a fine writer, an eloquent speaker and a skilful debater, had studied economics, visited England more than once, assisted in the Minto-Morley reforms and established "The Servant of India Society" which is doing very useful work to this day with good prospects of functioning further. He lacked, however, the versatility of his master and was no match against the Lokamanya and left no work of original research to commemorate his memory in the field of literature.

PHEOOZESHAH AND TELANG.

The late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was a commanding personality. Blessed with an imposing presence, a resonant voice, an uncommon alertness in debate and wonderful powers of persuasion, Lokamanya came into conflict with him, but not very often. Their spheres appeared to be different. Sir Pherozeshah ruled supreme in Bombay and in some parts of Guzarat. The Lokamanya worked in Poona and nearly the rest of the whole of British India and their disagreements never led to anything serious except at Surat. Sir Pherozeshah left no literary work beyond his speeches and letters to press on occasions, so in that respect he fell distinctly behind the Lokamanya.

I do not remember any occasion on which Mr. Justice Telang and the Lokamanya came much together or had any serious difference of opinion leading to any incident. They both carried out a part of the programme of social reform in their families without professing to be reformers and preferred to do all they could without speaking about it. Mr. Justice Telang left a translation of Geeta into English verse but it does not rise to the level of Lokamanya's Geeta Rahasya. He took part in the controversy about Ramayana being copied from Homer and wrote a brochure which is very interesting. He wrote and spoke about Protection being needed in India and though his opinions were then controverted by Anglo-Indian publicists, one of whom was the late Principal of the Elphinstone College, it is worth noting that the Government of India has at present advanced to the point of admitting and introducing discriminating protection.

At one time it appeared very probable that the Lokamanya would have on hand a very learned and prolonged controversy with the late Sir Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar and savants of the West generally, because his interpretation of the Vedas as propounded in the "Arctic Home' differed from theirs and a mild and dignified beginning appeared to be made by some American Professor writing against Lokamanya's view. One of my friends Mr. Pavage also came out with a view opposed to that of the Lokamanya. The Lokamanya himself intended writing in support of his theories, but unfortunately was not spared to carry out his intention and the matter would have to be decided by future scholars in the light of further investigations. It may be noted that the late Professor Maxmuller had a soft spot in his heart for the Lokamanya and sent him a copy of his Rig Veda during a period of enforced rest awarded by Government. One cannot but rejoice to see that Mr. Daji Ganesh Apte, B.A., LL.B. of Baroda finds the hints thrown out by the Lokamanya, very pregnant and useful in his investigations as detailed by him in his articles published in the Chitramaya Jagat of Poona by Mr. Wasudevrao Joshi.

13. Of his other contemporaries in India, it does not appear desirable to say anything because they are still with us and it is not proper to institute comparisons and draw conclusions.

(To Be Continued.)

WIPING AWAY DRINK EVIL

MYSORE TO GO DRY IN 10 YEARS

MYSORE, June 18.

The budget session of the Mysore Legislative Council commenced to-day with an eight days' programme. There are 69 non-official resolutions on the budget. Motions have been tabled in favour of the adoption of a definite excise policy with a view "to wipe away the drink evil from the State within ten years" and urging the provision of greater facilities for conducting non-official business in the council and the closing down of all government industrial undertakings that have been a source of loss in previous years. There are a large number of interpellation on questions of rural progress and welfare. Fourteen official bills, including the Agriculturists Relief bill and the workmen's Compensation Bill will come up for final reading.—A. P.

WORKMEN GASSED TO DEATH

MADRAS, June 18.

The Police held an inquest on Sunday over the bodies of five Corporation workmen who were gassed to death on Saturday while removing a plug from the inlet of a sewage well connecting with Kelly's Drain, opposite the Law College. The Jury attached no blame to anybody for the unfortunate occurrence, but suggested that a mechanical contrivance should be devised which would prevent the repetition of such accidents. They also recommended the Corporation to pay compensation to the families of the deceased.—A. P.

"Chronicle" Photo.
The large equastrian statue of Shivaji Maharaj which was unveiled by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson at Poona on Saturday last.

THE NETTUNO CONVENTIONS

BILL FOR RATIFICATION

STRAINED ITALO-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

LONDON, June 17.

Belgrade.—The Foreign Minister has tabled a Bill for the ratification of the Nettuno Conventions with Italy delay in ratifying which largely caused strained Italo-Yugoslav relations which led to the recent excesses.—Reuter.

FOR COMPREHENSI UNVEITY OF ACTION

ITALIAN PROVINCIAL COUNCILS DECREE.

LONDON, June 18.

Rome.—A decree has been published announcing the supercession of the Chambers of Commerce in the Provincial Capitals of Italy by the Provincial Councils, the President of each of which will be the Prefect Vice Presidents and Sectional Presidents will be nominated by the Ministers of the Interior, Commerce and Corporations. Most of the members will be nominated by the Workmen's and Employers Organisations. The scheme aims at ensuring comprehensive unity of action in dealing with problems of agriculture industry, commerce and other matters affecting Labour.—Reuter.

G. B. S. RAILWAY

2 PASSENGERS KILLED IN TRAIN DERAILMENT

TEJGADH, June 18.

The Traffic Superintendent, G. B. S. Railway at Tejgadh wires as follows:—7 Up Mixed from Ohhota to Udaipur while passing mile 60 between Chota Udaipur and Tejgadh had a wagon spring broken, derailment of two third class bodies and one more wagon. Two passengers while jumping out of the train were run over and killed. One woman who was injured was removed to hospital where she is progressing favourably. The road was cleared and there was no interruption to traffic.—A. P.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF BICYCLES

TWO PRIVATES ARRESTED

POONA, June 17.

The arrest of two privates, Finnigan and Wignam of the Cheshire regiment, Poona, for the alleged misappropriation of two bicycles hired by them from a dealer in Napier Road has been effected by the Police at Kalyan. The men are alleged to have made their way to Kalyan on the G. I. P. Railway and to have unsuccessfully endeavoured to sell the machines there. A Policeman deputed to arrest them came up with them on the 14th instant and on enquiring where they were going, it is stated, was informed that they were on a walking tour round India. They were arrested and brought back to Poona and will shortly be charged before a Magistrate.—A. P.

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT COURTALLUM PASS

MADRAS, June 18.

News has been received here of a sad drowning tragedy at Courtallum, the victim being Mr. Chengalvaroya Aiyar, the Official Referee of the Madras High Court. Mr. Chengalvaroya Aiyar left Madras a fornight ago on a pilgramage to the south, and reached Courtallum on Saturday. He went to the Courtallum falls for a bath, but, it is reported, was washed away there.—A. P.

DAS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS IN CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, June 18.

The third anniversary of the death of Mr. C. R. Das was observed here. A public meeting was held this evening under the auspices of the local Deshbandhu Memorial Committee.—A. P.

HIGH COURT

ALLEGED LIBEL IN MARKET REPORT

RS. 3 LAKHS DAMAGES CLAIMED BY NEW ZEALAND FORESTS CO.

Before Mr. Justice Norman Kemp at the High Court, a notice of motion on behalf of the New Zealand Redmond Forest Ltd. for an interim injunction against Mr. E. F. Groombridge to restrain him from publishing certain kinds of article alleged to be defamatory.

Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga, Advocate, General, with Mr. Ratnagar, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. represented the defendant.

The plaintiffs are a limited Co. incorporated and registered in New Zealand and has an office at Church Gate Street Bombay. The defendant carries on business as a sharebroker in the name of Messrs. Forbes and Lund in Bombay.

In September 1925, the plaintiffs issued a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for 6,000 profit-participating trust bonds of £35 each. Mr. MacArthur, Managing Director of the plaintiff company came out to India for promoting the sales of these debentures. An attempt to persuade the defendant to sell the debentures on a commission basis proved unsuccessful.

"A. SCANDAL".

On 5th May 1928, the plaintiff alleged, the defendant printed an article headed "New Zealand forestry bonds" in the weekly share market report owned and published by him. The article strongly criticized the plaintiff's prospectus, and was a "farrago of inaccurate and false statements" alleging that the debentures were not and could not be profit-participating and were worthless. The article also made an imputation that the plaintiff's dishonest attempt to sell debentures to unwary persons in India, was a scandal and the directors were guilty of conduct meriting the punishment of imprisonment or fine.

The allegations and imputations in the said article, the plaintiff said, were false and defamatory and had injured the plaintiffs in their business. The plaintiffs, therefore, prayed that the defendant might be ordered to pay them Rs. 3 lakhs by way of damages, that he might be restrained from publishing any further articles of the kind.

Pending the hearing of the suit, the plaintiff made the present interlocutory application for an interim injunction.

THE DEFENCE PLEA.

The defendant, while admitting that he was the editor of the weekly market report, declared that the plaintiff had not disclosed what particular statements in the article were alleged to be libellous. He was, therefore, unaware of the case he was to meet. He denied that the article complained of was capable of bearing the imputations set forth in the plaint. He submitted that it contained only statements of facts. They were absolutely true and were fair comments made in good faith and without malice upon a matter of great public interest. The defendant further submitted that he carried on business in a large way as stock and share broker and the weekly report was published by him for the benefit of his clientele. He denied that the article was actuated by malice on his part towards the plaintiff or its directors.

Mr. Binning, referring to the correspondence, which passed between the parties, read a letter written by the plaintiff to the defendant, wherein the former set forth the imputations contained in the article and required the defendant to make a full and unqualified apology and withdraw the libellous statements made in the pamphlet. In reply, the defendant's attorneys wrote to the plaintiff's attorneys thus: "Any proceedings, which your client may institute, will be defended by us as the subject is one of public interest and importance, and the action contemplated by your client will, in our opinion, be a most satisfactory method of giving full publicity to what we considered to be a public scandal and one of the biggest financial ramps of the present generation."

Mr. Binning submitted that the defendant had made it clear in the course of the correspondence that he would not refrain from publishing any further articles on the subject. In effect he had imputed that the plaintiff was a bogus firm and was endeavouring to swindle the public by inducing them to subscribe for the debentures. The whole article, counsel submitted, was highly defamatory and the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction against the defendant.

Mr. Ratnagar for the defendant argued that the plaintiff had failed to prove that there was any libel and that the statements contained in the article were false and published maliciously. Counsel submitted it was a privileged communication and cited numerous authorities in support of his contention.

His Lordship, giving reasons, refused to grant an injunction against the defendant. For expediting the hearing of the suit, His Lordship directed the parties to file an application later.

POSSESSING UNLICENSED AMMUNITION

UPCOUNTRY MAHOMEDAN GETS 1 MONTH'S R. I.

Inspector Hudsen of the Bombay Excise prosecuted one Abdul Huq, an up-country Mahomedan in the Court of Mr. M. S. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday, on a charge of importing and being in possession of 12 rounds of ammunition without a license. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The story for the prosecution was that the Excise authorities in Bombay received certain information from the Ratlam Police relative to the accused's movements. In consequences a watch was kept for the accused's arrival in Bombay. On the 17th March last, Abdul Huq alighted at the Grant Road Station from the Punjab mail and was forthwith arrested. A search of his person revealed a big folding knife, a razor and 12 rounds of ammunition. The man could not produce a licence for the cartridges.

Inspector Hudson added that the accused was a member of a gang of opium smugglers and was taking his trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on this count.

A public meeting of Mussalmans held at Madras Saturday urged that in the event of the Government refusing to accede to the Muslim request to reverse the decision regarding the appointment of the Kazi, evidence should not be given before the Simon Commission.—A. P.

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AUNDH STATE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONCLUDES

(From A Correspondent.)

AUNDH, June 14.

The legislative session of the representative Assembly of the Aundh State opened on the 7th June 1928 under the presidentship of the State Karbhari as usual and lasted for three days. Unceasing interest was evinced by the members throughout the entire proceedings. The session began with the introductory speech of the State Karbhari who referred to the statement submitted by the State to the Butler Committee and also passed satisfactory remarks about the working of the budget and the progress of the Representative Assembly.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

There was a very keen and hot discussion over several resolutions and bills that were moved in the Assembly. The important resolutions passed by the Assembly were briefly as under:—

(1) That a committee of 5 members be appointed to suggest certain changes in some of the sections of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1925 to suit the conditions of the State.

(2). That there should be in the Aundh State Secretaries' Advisory Council at least one elected member from the Representative Assembly of the State.

(3). That the supplementary rules about the working of the Aundh State Representative Assembly are approved of and that a committee of three members be appointed to see that they are properly worded.

(4). That in civil execution proceedings the Huzur, before granting instalments for the payment of the decretal amount, under special powers, should issue notices to both the parties in order to give them a hearing and the period granted for the payment of the decretal amount should be taken into account for the sake of limitation.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

There was also a good deal of heated and interesting discussion over the bill introduced by Rao Bahadur Kale regarding the administration of the public Dewasthans and Dharmadaya institutions in the State on the lines of the Religious Endowments Bill of the Madras Presidency. This bill was strongly opposed by Mr. Satwalewar and after a long discussion it was postponed till the next session in order to ascertain the public opinion and the policy of the State about it. The bill regarding the introduction of the Income Tax Act in the State was also severly opposed by the non-official members and its discussion was also postponed. Similarly, the bill for obtaining sanction of the Huzur for adoption was strongly criticised and its discussion too was postponed till the next session. Four other resolutions of Mr. N. D. Patki had also to be postponed on account of his unavoidable absence.

CHIEF SAHEB'S REMARKS.

In his concluding speech which was very sincere and eloquent as usual, the Chiefsaheb congratulated the members of the Assembly upon their free discussion relating to various important questions regarding the State administration and was pleased to remark that the Assembly had been doing really useful work for the betterment of the State administration. He assured that if the rulers of all the States gave representation to their subjects, their work would also be simplified and they would be profited by the valuable advice and experience of their subjects.

ELECTED MEMBER ON ADVISORY COUNCIL.

As regards the request of the Assembly to have some of their elected members in the Finance Committee for drafting the annual budget of the State the Chiefsaheb said that he did not realise the necessity of such a proposal inasmuch as the members have at present full latitude to discuss the budget and to make the necessary proposals and amendments in the draft budget. In connection with the resolution about appointing at least one elected member on the Advisory council of the Secretaries of the State he remarked that the number of members in the council was already too large and any further addition for the present was undesirable from a financial point of view. He however, assured that their proposal would receive due consideration, when the number of Secretaries working on the council is reduced as is proposed to be.

The Chiefsaheb declared that resolutions 1, 2 and 3 given above would be immediately given effect to and orders would be issued accordingly. He said that the question about introducing time scale in all departments of the State was not possible under the present financial circumstances. He, however, assured that it would be done as soon as the State is free from debt and there is sufficient balance in the State Treasury.

INCOME TAX BILL.

In connection with the Income tax bill, the Chiefsaheb remarked that the objections raised to its introduction were by no means sound. The opposition made to the bill especially by the managing agents of the factories in the State was, he said, absolutely unjustifiable inasmuch as they get all the advantages of the State administration and try, on the contrary, to shirk their due share of responsibility by refusing to pay the requisite taxes, the imposition of which is quite necessary. He expressed a hope that the members would reconsider the situation and support the bill when it is placed before the Assembly next time.

The Chiefsaheb declared that the statement submitted by him to the Indian States committee would be printed as requested and copies thereof supplied to those who want them.

The Chiefsaheb concluded his speech by expressing a fervent hope that the members would work more and more for the uplift of the State from every point of view.

SIR GULAM HUSSEIN'S SUCCESSOR

TO The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg, you will kindly allow me the medium of your paper to ventilate my views as regards a matter affecting the vital interests of the backward classes. It is certainly undeniable that no one has shown a keener interest for their welfare and uplift then our popular Governor Sir Leslie Wilson.

During the last ministerial elections Sir Leslie very considerately kept in abeyance, the election of a Minister from the non-Brahmin Party as the Party was divided, and gave them every opportunity to compose their differences, so that the appointment of the Minister chosen would be hailed with satisfaction by all.

Now, owing to the appointment of Sir Gulam Hussein Hidaytulla in the Executive Council, the portfolio of Minister of Local Self-Government has fallen vacant. This office in my opinion should be given to some one from the non-Brahmin Party and no better selection from this Party could be made than the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav rao.

There are reports in the Press that there are yet factions in the non-Brahmin Party, but I, who have the opportunity of being in close touch with the non-Brahmin, am in a position to challenge the assertion, for the Party is now very satisfactorily united and the whole united Party I am sure, would thank Sir Leslie if he would avail himself of the opportunity now offered of making a selection agreeable to the whole Party by the appointment of Mr. Jadhavrao.—Yours, etc.,

MADHAVRAO B. SAWANT.

Station Road,
Bandra, June 15.

INDIANS IN TRINIDAD

EXCELLENT ACHIEVEMENTS

(By Prof. S. N. Chopra, Delhi).

The Indian nation is to be rightly congratulated on its marvellous achivements in the Trinidad Island, situated in the north of South America. At the end of the 19th. Century the Indians were sent out to this small island under the indenture labour system but soon after, the restrictions on their movements were abolished and now the Indians enjoy same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by other immigrants of Western countries.

GOOD WAGES.

There are 121,420 Indians in Trinidad enjoying equal franchise rights with members of other communities and are taking an interesting part in the political life of the colony. They hold responsible posts in the Government and mercantile houses and many of them are professional men, doctors, barristers, schoool masters. They own considerable house property and have large sums lent on mortgages of property. Work of all description is equally obtainable. Agriculture work is paid for at the rate of 1/8 to 2 sh. per day of 6 or 7 hours which is really very favourable in comparison to the wages allowed in India itself. No form of indenture labour is now in force and labourers are free to move at will from one place of employment to another. There is no obstacle in their way of returning to motherland.

An Immigration Department is maintained by the State for the use of Indians requiring medical treatment, poor relief, help or advice connected with domestic disputes, legal affairs employment &c. The number of Indian destitutes in the colony is estimated at 1.65 per cent of the total Indian population but they are quite comfortable in the 'House of Refuge.' Pauper relief in the way of food and cash, is given but those who are not actually paupers but too poor to pay for private medical attendance are given free medical advice and medicines at Health Hospitals.

Indians are also on the Legislative Council of Trinidad. In the last election 3 Indians succeeded, one beating a large estate holder, a European.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Victoria Memorial Library, Malwan, was held at Malwan, on the 10th inst., under the presidentship of Raosaheb Dr. Vezare.

After the work of the meeting was disposed, Mr. Rane, Secretary of the Library and Messrs. Apte and Dangi, pleaders, and Mr. Vaze delivered speeches asking the General Public to take more interest in the institution so that it should be made a model Library as far as the Taluka was concerned. The President exhorted the audience to take full advantage of the Library and thus equip themselves with knowledge in different branches. He also asked them to support the Library.

Raosaheb Vezare announced amidst the public applause the donation of Rs. 50/- to the Library, thus becoming a Life Member of the institution.

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HIGH COURTS BILL

FULL TEXT

SIMLA, June 14.
(By Mail.)

The Indian High Courts Bill which has been introduced in Parliament has roused considerable interest in India. The Associated Press has secured a copy of the Bill and of the memorandum explaining its objects. The memorandum states:—

Since the consolidation of the statutes relating to India by the Government of India Act 1915 it has been customary, and necessary, to make all subsequent amendments in the law relating to the Government of India by means of textual amendments of the consolidated Act. In consequence the provisions of amending Bills can rarely by themselves be made intelligible.

The provisions of this Bill can be very shortly explained. Sub-sections (3) and (4) of Section 101 of the Government of India Act are as follows:—

"(3) A judge of a High Court must be (a) a barrister of England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland of not less than five years' standing or (b) a member of the Indian Civil Service of not less than ten years' standing, and having for at least three years served as, or exercised the powers of, a district judge; or (c) a person having held judicial office, not inferior to that of a subordinate judge or a judge of a small cause court for a period of not less than five years; or (d) a person who has been a pleader of one of the high courts referred to in this act, or of any court which is a High Court within the meaning of clause (24) of section three of the act of the Indian Legislature known as the General Clauses Act 1897, for an aggregate period of not less than ten years.

(4) Provided that not less than one-third of the judges of a high court, including the Chief Justice, but excluding additional judges, must be such barristers or advocates as aforesaid, and that no less than one-third must be members of the Indian Civil Service."

UNJUSTIFIABLE RESTRICTION.

It has been held that the effect of the words in sub-section (4) "including the chief justice" is to debar any person who has not the qualifications of a barrister from eligibility for the post of Chief Justice. Many of the ablest members of the Indian courts have not this qualification, and it has long been felt that there is no justification for any provision which prevents selection for the office of Chief Justice of any person who is best fitted to hold it. The effect of omitting the words "including Chief Justice but" will, therefore, be to remove this restriction, and to enable any person qualified to be a puisne judge to be appointed Chief Justice.

The existing provision in the same sub-section requiring at least one-third of the judges of a High Court to be barristers has often tended to result in the necessity for selecting a barrister for a vacancy in preference to a vakil whose qualifications may be markedly superior. The addition of the words "or pleaders" after "advocates" will remove this inconvenience.

Incidentally it is proposed by the amedment to be made by paragraph (a) of clause 1 of the Bill, to place barristers on the same footing as pleaders in respect of the standing in their profession which they must have attained to be eligible for appointment to the bench of an Indian High Court.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is the text of the Bill.—

An Act to equalise the position under the Government of India Act of barristers, advocates and pleaders as respects qualification for appointment as judges of high courts, and as respects the proportion of such judges required to possess special qualifications, and to render any person qualified under the said Act to be appointed a judge of a High Court eligible for appointment as Chief Justice of such a court.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. In section 101 of the Government of India Act (which relates to the qualifications to be possessed by a judge of a High Court) there shall be made the following amendments, that is to say:

(a) In paragraph (a) of sub-section (3) thereof for the word "five" there shall be substituted the word "ten" and (b) in sub-section (4) thereof the words "including the chief justice but" and the word "or" shall be omitted and after the word "advocates" there shall be inserted the words "or pleaders."

2. (1) This Act may be cited as the Indian High Courts Act 1928. (2) References in this Act to section 101 of the Government of India Act shall be construed as reference to that section as amended by the Indian High Courts Act 1922 (3) Sub-section (2) of section 45 of the Government of India Act 1919 (which relates to the effect of amendments to and the printing of the Government of India Act) shall have effect as if it were herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to the amendments effected by the Indian High Courts Act 1922 and by this Act.—A. P.

RIGHT OF COMBINATION

IMMUNITY FOR TRADE UNIONS.

SUPPORT TO MR. JOSHI'S BILL.

The following are the views of the Bombay Textile Labour Union on Mr. N. M. Joshi's Bill to amend Section 43 I.P.C.:—

At the outset, it is necessary to find out what justification the mover of the Bill had in introducing it. By the Trade Union's Act of 1926, the principle of affording protection to the legitimate right of Labour to organise itself has been recognised. But this protecting is confined only to the members and officers of registered trade unions, so that under the present circumstances it can be availed of only by a small number of workers. Certain Acts in furtherance of a trade dispute are to be done not only by members and officers of registered trade unions, but also by members and officers of unregistered trade unions and also by vast masses of workers who are as yet unrecognised. If the interests of this large majority are to be safeguarded, it is absolutely necessary to amend the law of criminal conspiracy in India (Section 43, Indian Penal Code) in the manner suggested by Mr. Joshi so that the Indian Law may be brought into line with the English Law, under which even members of unregistered trade unions and unorganised workers are given equal immunity.

After mature consideration, the Managing Committee of this Union has come to the conclusion that Mr. Joshi's amendment will protect Labour interests, by removing the desirability of unorganised workers, which has been imposed on them since 1913. My Union do not believe that this amendment, if it becomes law, is likely to give direct or indirect encouragement to any body of workers to do illegal acts. The healthy growth of trade unions does not, in my Union's opinion, depend only upon the concession given under the Trade Unions Act to a certain classes of workers as regards the criminal liability for their acts done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute or in restraint of trade. Merely the accident of the workers being not members or office-bearers of a registered trade union, should not be allowed to deprive such workers of their right to combine themselves in furtherance or for the protection of the interests of Labour. Although my Union is anxious to see a healthy growth of trade unions, it does not think it fair and just that unorganised Labour should be penalised.

A lawful act can never be unlawful simply because it is done by another set of persons. My Union is, therefore, unable to conceive any reasonable and serious objection to Mr. Joshi's Bill being placed on the statute-book.

MUSLIM LADY'S SUCCESS

(By a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, June 16.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a mass meeting of Muslim citizens of Jubbulpore held on the evening of the 9th June, at the residence of Mr. Mohammad, Retired Assistant Medical Officer, under the chairmanship of Khan Bahadur Syed Zakir Ali, I.S.O., Retired Deputy Commissioner:—

The Muslim citizens of Jubbulpore assembled at a mass meeting are gratified to learn of the brilliant success in the educational career of Miss H. Nisa (daughter of Mr. Abdul Hafiz, late Superintendent of Commissioner's Office, Jubbulpore) who passed her M.A. examination in English literature Lucknow University with great distinction, and won the Imadul Mulk Gold Medal. The community is proud of her and wishes her further prospects attended with happiness and with prosperity in her future life and has much pleasure in congratulatting her worthy father and all other relatives of the family on her unique success. The resolution proposed by Mr. Mohammad Mustafa Khan, B.A., and seconded by Mr. Syed Imtiaz Hussain, B.A., was carried unanimously.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 19 1928

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THE NAPOLEON OF BOOKS.

DR. A. S. W. ROSENBACH: SCHOLAR AND COLLECTOR

INTRIGUES OF BOOK BUSINESS.

STORY OF AN INTERESTING CAREER.

"It was Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach who, at Sotheby's the other day, purchased the original manuscript of "Alice in Wonderland" for £15,400. His habit of making Napoleonic deals of the kind has rendered Dr. Rosenbach one of the most conspicuous figures in the world of books.

Dr. Rosenbach's face is like the red, red apple. Perhaps this is why you experience a slight shock when you first view his stocky figure. It would be more logical if the world were a doddering old man with a long beard.

His intimate friends call him Rosey, and this name describes him—both his person and his mind, especially his mind—more accurately than any other adjective I know. Free of the most hallowed American inhibitions he is an out-and-one Elizabethan, mooning occasionally for the days of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson writes A. Strakosch in "John O'London's Weekly."

Dr. Rosenbach was born in Philadelphia fifty-one years ago. His father, a manufacturer of cotton goods, was a man of good education, but it is from his mother's family that Dr. Rosenbach gets his scholarly mind. There were seven children, not much money, but a great many ideas in the Rosenbach family. The children were to be educated thoroughly at any cost.

The little boy.—Abraham Simon Wolf—wasn't ten years old when his mother noted that he had more than the average child's desire to read. Further, he seemed to be peculiarly sensitive to the physical characteristic of book and reacted in a far from childish way to a fine binding, paper exquisite in texture, od beautiful type. Mrs. Rosenbach was not surprised. Her brother, Moses Polack was a gentle bibliophile who passed all his waking hours in a crowded little bookshop on Commerce Street in Old Philadelphia. Little Abie was blessed—or cursed—with bibliomania.

Moses Polock really shaped the pattern of Dr. Rosenbach's career. He taught him the essentials of the book collections business, and constantly poured information into the child's mind. When he was eleven Uncle Moe sent him forth to the auction sales, and told him to use his own judgment in bidding. Old habitues in the famous Stan V. Henkels auction room could hardly believe their eyes when they saw a tiny boy with excited, lustrous eyes bidding up the works of Poe, Lamb, and others.

It was not until his second year at the University of Pennsylvania that he made his first remarkable discovery. At an auction, in a pile of dusty pamphlets, he suddenly recognized the original edition of Dr Johnson's Prologue, the one written especially for David Garrick to recite the night the Drury Lane Theatre opened frightened lest some other bookman realize the pamphlet's value he cautiously bit it up ten cents at a time. At last it was his for three dollars and sixty cents. A month later a wealthy collector offered him five husband dollars for it. He has never parted with the book.

A MAN WITH UNERRING INSTINCT.

Immediately after his graduation in 1898 he was given a fellowship at the university and began to teach English. But as his early mania for books was growing out of all proportion to the time he had to devote to it, he resigned to start his own business—the buying and selling of rare books, and this practically without capital. He continued to accumulate his stock Most of the books he bought at auctions, but sometimes he picked up bargains when estates were being settled. He had an unerring instinct for bargains, and as his resources grew he bought finer volumes. Often he could not afford them, and had to go without food to pay for them, but after holding them for a time, he would sell at a profit of two or three hundred per cent. Even then he saw a future in which rare books would sell for thousands of dollars. He lived frugally, always saving, and alert to share the future rare book.

Thanks to his uncle's training he knew the devious byways of the book-dealer's trade. He knew, too, most of the wealthy American collectors, and remembered their individual idiosyncrasies, noted the books they longed to possess, and often located them. They not only bought from him directly, but appointed him on a commission basis to attend sales for them.

As his bank account grew, so, too, grew his bids in the auction sales. Other dealers thought him mad, and were angry, that he insisted on pushing prices to ridiculous heights. The late Henry E. Huntington watched Rosenbach's antics and was amused at first, then impressed, and finally engaged him to help assemble one of the greatest libraries in the world.

Does Dr. Rosenbach ever regret his rash buying? Aren't his shelves sometimes overstocked? The answer is that no one has ever heard him complain about the scarcity of customers. In 1925 he paid $106,000 for a Gutenberg Bible, the highest price ever given for a book at auction, and before the year closed this great volume was presented to Yale by Mrs. E. S. Harkness.

In 1926 he bought a mere signature—that of Button Gwinnett, who signed the Declaration of Independence—for $51,500. A few month ago a first edition of Kipling became his for $14,000, the highest sum ever given for the work of a living author. Is there any wonder his bids are still considered rather wild? At Sotheby's in London they call him the Terror of the Auction Room—which means, he says, the highest bidder and therefore the greatest fool. In Paris he is referred to as "Le Napoleon des Livres."

MANIA FOR BOOKS.

Most often when curious persons ask impertinent questions about his books he does not answer. But sometimes, over a tumbler of warm brandy and water, and a Corona-Corona, he slowly expands. At such times he is an out-and-out exhibitionist and enjoys an audience. Evening in his large grey stone house at Fortieth Street and Madison Avenue are spent with cronies and acolytes. There in the sombre dining-room flanked with Barbizon paintings the talk runs eternally of books and their owners.

Suddenly you realize this book business is rife with intrigue. It has its princes, its angels, its hangers-on, even its stool-pigeons, and double crossers. Someone has discovered a "Tamerlane!" Who? Where? Worth fifteen thousand if a cent. Dr. R. sits unmoved. His florid, smooth poker-face gives no sign of shock. Yet at the moment he may be searching the world over—through foreign agents—for such a volume. Now the conversation turns perhaps to Burns. By the way, would you care to see some originla Burns manuscripts? You descend to the basement, into a small vault, lined with the rarest of rare books, six million dollars' worth of them.

Dr. Rosenbach holds up some foolscap. There before you is the warm handwriting of Burns, as alive as the day it was penned.

Dr. Rosenbach divides his life between New York and Philadelphia. In the latter city he has two more collections of great and valuable books. The second one, the most extensive of the three, is housed in the large store on Walnut Street. With his brother Philip, who deals in and is a connoisseur of English and American furniture, paintings, and old silver, Dr. Rosenbach keeps shop. They live in as fine early nineteenth-century brick house on De Lancey Street which they have restored and furnished with a delicate taste and an eye always to comfort. It is in this house that Dr. R. smacks his lips over his third, his very own collection. Here he reads dotes on these treasures which no sum can buy from him.

Four days each week in the City of Brotherly Love the brothers Rosenbach solemnly carry out the Mosaic laws. They eat kosher food prepared by an excellent Irish Catholic cook, and each Friday evening celebrate Shabbas amid fine old mahogany and Waterford glass lighted by seven candles. Some of George Washington's own silver reflects the ceremony from the mantelpiece. Gravely they accept their bowlers from the butler, clap them on their heads, and murmur traditional prayers over a loaf of bread. Doctor R. wears a black suit. Below his stiff collar there is never a sign of jewellery except a brassy watch in his pocket, the complimentary gift of a piano manufacturer. Philip, at the opposite end of the table, is a perfect foil for this plain, bookish one. Slightly older, he is a savant with the indulgent face of an Oriental potentate on whose hand bleams the finest emerald, in whose cravat nestles the most exquisite pearl.

His mania, for books, is, of course, Dr. Rosenbach's existence. Scholar—he was recently made a Doctor of Fine Arts by his Alma Mater—reader, collector, he has already published two books over his name. "The Unpublishable Memoirs" came out several years ago. Last November, "Books and Bidders" appeared, and in it he has related with abandon the secrets of his book-life.

He would rather be a bookman than anything else in the world. He believes the book collector gets more fun out of life than other men, and he has statistics ready to prove that he lives longer.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

STUDENTS AND SUICIDE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a great pity to have to read from the columns of newspapers almost every day, instances of suicide committed by young men, following the results of several examinations either of schools or colleges. The mental weakness which is at the root of all these suicides are much to be deplored. That spirit to face undauntedly whatever odds might befall deserves to be inculcated in the minds of the youth lest the flower of the country be lost in such a deplorable way. Education in schools and colleges should aim as much at the training of the mind as of the brain. The students themselves, their guardians and the heads of schools and colleges have their own responsibilities and duties to discharge in the matter.

We shall now proceed to analyse the several causes which result in sucide and then point out as to what precautions should be taken by which such tragedies may be minimised, if not put a stop to completely.

(a) There is a tendency amongst students to try to secure forms by hook or crook for appearing at the several examinations, though their preparation is less than the minimum which is necessary for getting through an examination. The kindness shown by the sympathisers in securing for such students the forms for appearing at an examination makes them unduly entertain false hope with regard to success, which not being realised, lead to keen disappointment of the students, so helped. The kindness of such men proves to be cruel kindness in the end, as the keen disappointment is changed into disgust with life which takes a concrete shape in suicide at a particular stage. It cannot be denied that there is a percentage though small of students getting plucked though their preparation guaranteed their success. The disappointment in such cases is naturally keener than otherwise, but they ought not to condemn themselves and run to suicide as a way of relief but rather girdle up their loins to secure a success grander than what they expected at the first time.

(b) Many a guardian speak harsh words to their wards if the result of the examination is not as expected not caring to consider as to what is the proportion of fault of the wards in the matter and what of chance.

(c) In our present educational curriculum, the training of the mind is left to its own fate and emphasis being laid on the training of the brain only, the minds of the students are not strong enough to withstand struggle and disappointment, though their brains are richly stuffed.

Remove the causes and the effects vanish is an accepted dictum. In the present case, students should not appear at the examination when in the heart of their hearts they think that they are unprepared or ill-prepared. No sympathy should be shown by the outsiders or educational authorities in allowing a student to appear at an examination who is not adequately prepared. Guardians ought to properly consider the degree of fault in their wards which resulted in their failure and not blame the wards wholesale. And even if the greater fault were with the wards, guardians ought to check themselves at the moment when their wards themselves are in a distressed mood. Harsh words spoken in such a mood lead to serious excitement. The guardians should speak to their wards later on when the heat of disappointment and distress is gone and then advise their wards on the faults committed by them. The heads of the educational institutions should equally train the minds of the students and thus prepare them for the struggle in the world which in its train brings disappointment many a time. They can avail themselves of the occasions of the opening addresses and other such occasions to accomplish the above object.—Yours, etc.,

L. R. PHADNIS.

Poona, June 16.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE

FAMILY AND PENSION FUND

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sri,—As the topic broached in the above circular is one of vital interest to the general body of subscribers of the above Fund, we request you to be kind enough to allow space for our letter in the columns of your well-known and esteemed journal.

1. The circular of 18th May, 1928, is, in the first place, unjustifiable, unnecessary and uncalled-for. In the opening paragraph it says, "None of the subscribers in the mofussil recorded by means of proxies their views either in favour of or against the proposition", Mr. Maijikar a subscriber in Bombay held 80 proxies from mofussil subscribers and he also vetoed the proposition and his 80 proxies went with him against the proposition. The present Chairman R. B. Manker and Mr. Thenge and Mr. DeMello voted in favour of the proposition and formed a woeful minority. The then Chairman Mr. Framroze Rustomji Joshi was deeply impressed by the fact that an overwhelming majority was against the proposition to pay "Rs. 30 per mensem to each member of the Committee for attendance at the meetings of that body."

2. Some of the members of the then Committee have now come forward with a circular and an accompanying letter signed by the then minority voters and the mofussil subscribers are told that the subscribers in Bombay by a large majority threw out the proposition to pay Rs. 30 to the Committee members and that "the Managing Committee have not received that measures of consideration which is due to them on account of the gratuitous work which they are doing for the benefit of the Fund" (Vide P. 2 Messrs. Thenge and De'Mello's letter).

3. In this connection it is useful to recall to mind the opinon expressed by the late Mr. A. R. King who was a Chairman of the Committee for many years. He was entirely opposed to the idea of paying anything to members of the Committee. Messrs. Thenge and DeMello call the work "gratuitous" but they have made no discovery. The work has been such for the last 79 or 80 years and it is now that a strenuous effort is being made to make it a source of income.

4. If the Chairman and some members of the Committee (for there are still on the Committee one or two members who are strongly opposed to the payment of Rs. 30 to members) cannot find it in their heart to do this gratuitous work without any honorarium, it will be in the interest of the Fund that they should resign and make way for others who can continue the policy which is 79 years old of working for the Fund for its own sake. It is a weakness of the human mind to think that in the absence of the present Chairman and those members of the Committee who were in favour of the proposition and formed a minority at the meeting held on 18th December 1926, the Fund will be left in the lurch and that subscribers will not be forthcoming to sit on the Committee without an eye to pocket "Rs. 30 per mensem." The very majority vote at the general meeting in December 1926 is a conclusive answer to dissipate such a delusion.

5. The circular starts with a wrong assumption. The real act is that the mofussil were fully represented at the general meeting of December 1926 inasmuch as the number of proxies held by Mr. Maijikar was larger than the number of the subscribers of Bombay who were actually present at the meeting. A majority of the Bombay subscribers present at the meeting including Mr. Maijikar with his 80 proxies representing 80 mofussil subscribers voted against the proposition to pay Rs. 30 to members. This fact digs the very ground from under the circular of 8th May 1928.

6. The late Mr. Joshi following Parliamentary practice would not have trifled with the decisive opinion of the majority of Bombay voters one of whom held 80 proxies and recorded votes for 80 mofussil subscribers.

7. We therefore call upon all mofussil subscribers who have the interest of the above Fund at heart to signify their entire disapproval by a fresh card addressed to the Secretary of the Fund (this is permissible) in cancellation of the previous card of approval if sent by them through mistake and request that they should call upon the Chairman and members of the Committee who may be unwilling to serve the cause of the Fund unless they are paid Rs. 30 each to forthwith resign and make way for others who will serve on the Committee without any honorarium at all.—Yours, etc.,

P. S. DATAR, B.A.,
D. A. GUPTE, B.A. LL.B.

THE B. P. C. C. AND STRIKERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has during the last two or three days figured prominently in the harangues at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi ruled by Mr. Nimkar and his followers. In your editorial columns to-day you seem to consider, though not fully agreeing with the vilification of congress leaders, that the B.P.C.C. has not done enough for the cause of the strikers' relief. I hope in fairness to the other side you will allow space for the following few lines.

Human memory is short and hence it is no wonder thata Mr. Nimbkar has mentioned, the fact that the B.P.C.C. was the first public institution in Bombay which voted for the purpose. Looking to the reduced finances of the Congress Committee, due to the absence of replenishment after 1922 to the then acquired funds, the grant of a thousand rupees was certainly a very liberal one. It is doubtful if any similarly large sum has been received by the Joint Strike Committee from Bombay.

About the abortive special meeting on the 13th June, for considering the Council recommendation to grant a sum of Rs. 4,000 for supply of milk to the children of the workers, a few facts may be stated. Ever since Mr. Nimbkar and his followers obtained a majority in Congress House, they have been straining the rules to gain their own ends. Never was any meeting called as late as 7-30 p.m. Early last year in deference to the wishes of the so-called Labour members of the Committee, the vice-President announced that he would call meetings either on Sundays or if on week days not later than 7 p.m. Even this salutary rule does not seem to have been observed in respect of the meeting of the 13th. Further the rains were so pouring in on that day and the dislocation in suburban traffic so taxing that it is no wonder none of the suburban members attended the meeting. According to Mr. Nimbkar, not even the Vice-President, Working Secretary and the Treasurer, all very near the Congress House, did attend. Only Mr. Nimbkar and his followers, whose duty it is to raise their hands on Mr. Nimbkar himself doing so, were present. These followers do not know how to argue, or even to discriminate what actually takes place at the meeting. Mr. Nimbkar evidently thought that he could easily carry off the day under such circumstances.

It is now three years since Mr. Nimbkar and his followers entered the Congress House and close observer can not but confess that their only aim is to empty the Congress purse and carry it away beyond the pale of the congress. It is as if a gold mine has been discovered only to be distributed here and there.

A word about Mr. Nimbkar's jibe at the Khaddarites. In one of his harangues at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, he is reported to have stated that out of about forty lakhs of rupees collected on behalf of the B.P.C.C., the Khaddarites are said to have spent about twenty-three lakhs. Poor Nimbkar had not the time to consider as to who collected the forty lakhs. Does he not know yet that it was the Khaddarites under the leadership of the foremost Khaddarite Mahatma Gandhi, that these lakhs were collected? If that is so, have not they at least as Congressmen the right to spend at least the twentythree lakhs referred to by him? Will Mr. Nimbkar and his followers publish for the information of the Bombay public how much they collected during the last three years for the Congress and for their so-called labour work. Even now I am prepared to give a challenge to Mr. Nimbkar that where a Khaddarite could collect one hundred rupees for public work, he would not be able to collect even one hundred annas? That is how his credit stands on the market? If he wants to show his sincerity for the cause of the poor strikers, let him not try to empty the Congress treasury, but let him go and beg from door to door such as the Bardoli volunteers do and then show to the strikers that he is capable of finding money also and not mere empty talk at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi. Men do not do solid constructive work by loud harangues at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi and other Wadis but they do real work if they set down in the way in which the Khaddarite is doing all over the country now. If he wants, let him take the first train to Bardoli and see what the Khaddarite does and then he will understand that the Khaddarites not only speak at times but they do real work more than their speeches. It is no use decrying leaders, one and all. Mahatmaji has shown at least one thing by his entry into public life. If anyone professes that he does public work, the question immediately arises, "Your credentials, please. Are you sincere or are you simply fooling the people?" Unless therefore Mr. Nimbkar and his followers show by actual work what they are capable of, their cry will be in the wilderness.—

Bombay, June 16.
Yours etc.,

A KHADDARITE.

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